Weather
Threats of bad weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 60.8 and the minimum 37.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 47.3 and 41.5.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

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CHINESE IN PARIS USING INFLUENCE TO AID JAPANESE

Their Propaganda Undermining Efforts Of Delegates To Conference

COUNCIL IS BUSY

Contrary To Expectation Wilson Stays Away From Session

GERMANS APPEAR

Enemy Delegates Accept Terms For Renewal Of Armistice

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Tientsin, March 20.—A Washington cablegram to the North China Star quotes a Paris correspondent to the effect that the Japanese are winning a diplomatic battle with the Chinese at the Peace Conference, partly because the propaganda of Chinese in Paris who are pro-Japanese is undermining the efforts of the Chinese delegates.

Wilson Stays Away

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 16.—Contrary to expectations President Wilson did not attend the meeting of the Council of Ten yesterday. The Supreme War Council had a very bulky volume before them containing the detailed schedule of the military, naval and aerial terms to be imposed on Germany.

President Wilson has issued a statement that the decision taken at the Preliminary Peace Conference on January 25 that the foundation of the League of Nations should form an integral part of the treaty of peace is final and therefore there is no ground for the reports that a modification of this decision is being considered.

The representatives of the Entente and Germany held their meeting at the Hotel Astoria in Brussels. The Allied and enemy delegates did not salute one another on entering the room and none of the polite formalities were shown. Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss read a report asking if the Germans accepted the terms for renewing the armistice. The leader of the German delegation replied "Yes." Then the agreement was signed.

Kiel Canal Plan

The French papers mention a scheme concerning the future status of the Kiel Canal which has received a certain amount of support among the Peace delegates. This scheme is for the exploitation of the canal by an International Limited Liability Co., the value of the canal and the narrow strip of territory on either bank to be deducted from the general sum to be recovered from Germany.

Bale, March 13.—The Weimar correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung learns authoritatively that the German delegation to the Peace Conference will consist of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau as President; Dr. David, Minister without portfolio; Herr Giesberts, Minister of Posts, and also the Hamburg merchant Max Warburg, Professor Schucking and Herr Adolf Mueller, the German Minister to Switzerland.

Changes In British Commands Probable

Sir William Robertson Is About To Succeed Field-Marshal Haig, It Is Reported

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 13.—The report that General Sir William Robertson is about to succeed Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig is authoritatively described as being at any rate premature, but it is understood that important changes in commands are pending.

NEW SHENSI CHARGE

The Southern Peace Delegation yesterday issued a communique saying that the Southern commander in Shensi charged the Tuchun of Shensi with fostering the growth of opium.

Co-operation With Americans Urged By Mr. John Johnstone At British Chamber Meeting

Retiring Head Of Commercial Body Sees Progress And Prosperity In Continuance Of Friendship Fostered By War

Active co-operation of British and American interests in China was urged by Mr. John Johnstone, retiring head of the British Chamber of Commerce, in his address to the members at the annual general meeting of the organisation held at the Palace Hotel yesterday.

Mr. Johnstone said that the efforts of the Committee during the past eighteen months had been to foster a harmonious understanding between Americans and Britishers, spoke of the friendship engendered by the war and pleaded for its continuance for the mutual benefit of American and British merchants.

Praise for the Salt Gabelle and the Customs Service, a denunciation of the recent attack on the head of the Customs, a general summary of the accomplishments of the year, a plea for greater interest by members, and an expression of confidence in the future of the Chamber featured Mr. Johnstone's able report of his administration.

The part played by the body in hastening the repatriation of enemy subjects and the liquidation of the German bank and circularisation of the resolution to prevent the further use in the China market of enemy chops or of chops, though owned by British firms, which have hitherto been associated with or distributed by enemy firms, were discussed in the chairman's speech. Mr. Johnstone also announced that the Journal of the Chamber is to be enlarged and be made a paying organ.

Speaker Presents Case

In his speech, Mr. Johnstone said in part:

Good work to British interests as a whole will never, I fully realise, be sufficient justification for a Society like this. It is absolutely essential that each member of the Chamber should feel that he is getting his money's worth out of it. Is he or is he not? Let us see.

1.—I take it each man in this room has got his own individual good out of the practical extinction of German trade. Has he or has he not? Of course he has.

2.—I take it that each man in this room would get his individual good out of the restoration of peace in China. Would he or would he not? Of course he would. Well we have worked for that and if we have not yet succeeded it is not our fault. We have been in close touch with Sir John Jordan during the past year and have done our utmost to strengthen his hands.

3.—I take it that each man in this room will get his individual good out of tariff revision. Well, tariff revision has engaged the energies and attention both of the general committee and of sub-committees, and the work is now completed, as far as I know, to everybody's satisfaction.

4.—I take it that practically every man in this room will get his individual good out of the work which the Chamber has been doing in respect of trade marks. As you know early last year the Trade Marks Sub-Committee had been working on questions in view of trade marks legislation then before Parliament. In March, 1918, a joint committee was formed with the China Association and has been meeting regularly since then, engaged on work the results of which must ultimately affect nearly every member present.

5.—Then there is the question of transit passes. You will remember than on January 26, 1918, a letter was sent to H. M. Minister in Peking suggesting that advantage be taken of the Revision of the Customs Tariff to reform the Transit Pass System. A reply was received in March when it was agreed that the moment was opportune to offer the Chinese Government a tax over and above the 7½ percent provided by Treaty, in order to secure immunity from all extra-transit taxation whatsoever. In July it became obvious that neither the American, French nor Japanese delegates to the Tariff Revision Commission agreed with us, and that therefore the point could not yet be carried, but I maintain that the work done during these months, and the representations made to the authorities in connection with it, have laid the basis for an advance, when the right time comes, which must advantageously affect practically everybody in this room.

Smaller Questions

These are five big questions on which the Chamber has been engaged

(Continued on Page 5)

RUSSIAN ORGANISATION IN NEW YORK RAIDED

Two Hundred Are Arrested And Anti-American Literature Is Seized

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, March 13.—The police yesterday raided a building on the East side which is alleged to have been occupied by the Russian Peasant Workers Union. They arrested 200 persons and seized a quantity of literature including red books printed in Russian, advocating the overthrow of the American Government.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD WILL FRAME POLICY

Chairman Announces Series Of Meetings Will Be Held With Business Men

(American Press Wireless)

New York, March 15.—Mr. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, announces that conferences to shape a shipping policy will be held which cotton men and producers and business men of all sections will be invited to attend. The Government has released ten steamers, one to Oriental trade.

Mr. Hurley will meet business men in New York on Tuesday, which will be first of the series of conferences which will be held in every section of the country with the object of obtaining producers' and shippers' co-operation and information for a permanent operating policy of the American merchant marine.

1, WHAT A PITY; 2, HURRAH!

President Hsu Shih-chang has refused the resignation of General Tuan Chi-jui as director of the War Participation Bureau, according to a Peking telegram last night, and has returned the letter of General Tuan offering to resign. But the suggestion the abolition of the bureau was accepted.

SOVIETISM GAINING GROUND IN GERMANY

Report Is Workers Are Planning To Rise If Radical Changes Are Not Made

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, March 16.—Germany is rapidly becoming converted to Sovietism. Much propaganda is being spread throughout the country. The majority of Germans are strongly opposed to the Soviets on the ground that they signify Bolshevik ideas and changes, especially since the Radicals' recent developments include not only Soviets formed of workmen but also equal representation. Employers have equal representation in the National Soviet regardless of their numerical inferiority.

It is proposed to abolish the Bundesrat and establish a new Soviet Congress representing working groups, the theory being that it will provide for the representation of all subjects.

The workers are planning an uprising if radical changes are not made and the Soviets are not recognised. The Radicals claim in addition that it is necessary that the workers control industries and re-establish them. Hunger envelopes the country.

SOCIALIST MOVE IN WEIMAR ASSEMBLY FAILS

Amendment Designed To Reject Obligations Of State Is Voted Down

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, March 14.—A message from Weimar states that during the debate in the National Assembly on the Nationalisation Bill an amendment moved by Herr Auer, a Socialist Deputy, to reject the obligation of the State to indemnify expropriated owners was defeated by 165 votes to 125.

The minority was composed entirely of Socialists.

Wounded Americans In London See The Sights

WOUNDED YANKS SEEING LONDON

The American Red Cross in London is conducting a series of sightseeing tours for the wounded Americans who are convalescing in British hospitals. The photo shows a group of wounded Yanks, guided by London "Bobbies," visiting the historic spots of the British metropolis.

GERMANY'S CONTROL OF METAL MARKETS BROKEN

Report Showing Changes Issued By American Custodian Of Alien Property

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, March 19.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—A report issued today by A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, showed that Germany's control of the zinc and lead markets of the world and its tremendous interests in other minerals have been broken in a large part by the release of the American, Mexican and South American mines and smelters from the dominance of German-owned corporations.

Concerns in the United States which have been controlled in Germany have been Americanised and it is believed that the German influence over the markets has been eliminated.

Reports On Tientsin Incident Are Awaited

Results Of Official Inquiries May Be Issued Today Simultaneously

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, March 20.—Regarding the recent Tientsin incident, it is expected that the results of the official investigations made by the Japanese and American representatives will be published tomorrow simultaneously.

Offers Rejected By British Railwaymen

Proposals Of Companies Turned Down And Compromise Plan Is Refused

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 14.—A meeting of Railwaymen's Delegates held in London yesterday for the purpose of considering the offers of the railway companies rejected the proposals and also the principles on which those proposals were based, refused to compromise on a national program and instructed their executive to inform the Government accordingly.

Labor Meeting Planned For October In States

Commission At Paris Proposes That Conference Be Held At Washington

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 13.—An official communique from Paris today states that the Labor Legislation Commission is recommending to the Peace Conference that an International Labor Conference shall meet in Washington in October.

Restrictions On Rice Imports To U.S. Off

Order Announced By War Trade Board Is To Go Into Effect Immediately

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, March 19.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Restrictions affecting the importation of rice for consumption in the United States have been removed, the order going into effect immediately. The War Trade Board announced that applications for licenses to import rice will be considered by the board.

GROWTH OF BRITAIN'S AIR STRENGTH IS GIVEN

With Six Squadrons Before War Empire Had 200 In Field At Armistice

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 13.—In the House of Commons today, introducting the Air Force Estimates for £66,500,000 for a personnel of 150,000, General Seely mentioned that at the time the armistice was signed we had 200 Air squadrons, as compared with six before the war, and we are able to build 4,000 aeroplanes a month as compared with a small out-turn before the war.

He paid a tribute to the pilots and observers who had made Britain the mistress of the air and said that the record of the Air Force, which would shortly be published, would be a wonderful revelation. Nearly 8,030 enemy aeroplanes had been shot down during the war while 2,800 British machines had been lost.

Britain Deports Four Egyptian Nationalists

Quartet Being Sent To Malta Charged With Acts Aimed At Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 13.—Four prominent Egyptian Nationalists, including two ex-Ministers, are being deported to Malta on a charge of conducting an anti-British agitation.

Fletcher To Command Pearl Harbor Station

Succeeds Admiral Doyle As Head Of United States Fourteenth Naval District

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, March 19.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Navy Department orders were issued today assigning Rear Admiral William B. Fletcher to the command of the Fourteenth Naval District, which includes command of the naval station at Hawaii.

START SEQUESTRATION OF ENEMY PROPERTIES

Inventory At Geisel & Co. Completed; Police Guard Offices Of Firms In Central District

The first steps toward the sequestration of enemy property in Shanghai were taken yesterday morning when guards were posted at the offices of each of the eight German firms in the Central district and work was completed on the inventory at Giesel and Company, Kiangse Road.

Included in the articles found were 934 cases of egg yoke, valued at Taels 40,000; 32 cases of bottles and 145 cases books and stationery, the property of Max Noessler and Company.

It was learned yesterday that the program of sequestration in Shanghai was hastened because representatives of enemy business houses requested the Bureau of Sequestration to take the properties over.

Police are now on duty at the buildings occupied by Carlowitz and Company, 16 Kiukiang Road; Garrels, Borner and Company, 27 Kiangse Road; Sievogt and Company, Soochow Road; Shanghai Machine Company, 6 Kiukiang Road; Hamburg-Amerika Linie, The Bund; Siemssen and Company, 28 The Bund; Giesel and Company, Kiangse Road; Buchheister and Company, Kiukiang Road.

News Of Explorers Comes Out Of North

Party That Launched Hazardous Venture Last May Heard From In Alaska

(American Press Wireless)

New York, March 15.—Advices from Alaska state that Mr. Storkerson and a party of five explorers who boarded a floating icepack in the Bering Sea last May in an effort to float across the North Pole "landed safely" on November 7.

Seattle, March 15.—Mr. Storkerson and Lieut. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorers, began floating westwards on the Pacific icepack last May, starting from a point 150 miles northwest of Herschell Island. They expected to leave the icepack when they reached Siberian Island, when the party were to come ashore and make their way back to Alaska. They are expected to reach the Island early this year.

Japan Has Not Had Answer From China

Premier Will Take No Further Action Until Certain Steps Are Taken

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, March 20.—Japan's advice to China tendered on the 1st has not yet been answered. It is believed that the Premier, Mr. Hara, has decided to take no further action until China deliberately converts the War Participation Army into regulars and employs the balance of the War Participation Loan lying in the Bank of Chosen for the purpose.

FORMAL DEFENSE OF KOREA IS MADE BY MISSIONARIES

Statement Issued Giving Background And Reasons For Present Rising

SECRET AGITATION

Outgrowth Of Discontent Under Harshness Of Japanese Rule, They Say

PUT HOPE IN PARIS

Wilson's Principles Have Worked As Powerful Leaven Among People

Koreans Settling Down To Passive Resistance

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Seoul, March 18.—Passive resistance continues on the part of the Koreans, 6,000 of whom have been arrested. A thousand merchants in Seoul have refused to open their stores, which have been closed for ten days.

Two missionaries have been imprisoned for two nights but were released on the second day. All the missionaries deny complicity in the independence movement.

The Union Medical College and Hospital have been searched by the Japanese authorities. Most of the Government and private schools are closed.

Up to the 14th demonstrations for the independence of Korea had taken place in eighty-five different parts of the country. All the schools are practically empty and many of the churches have been forced to close.

On the afternoon of March 10 at Mangsan a body of people numbering several hundreds marched to the gendarme station. When they reached the station the gendarmes fired on the crowd, nearly fifty of whom were killed while many were wounded.

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, March 17.—The following is a statement of the situation in Korea drawn up by a Committee of Missionaries in Pyengyang, Korea, on the 10th instant for the purpose of letting people outside of Korea know the true state of affairs:

An extremely serious situation and the impossibility of getting information regarding it out to the world through regular channels have induced me to send you word by indirect channels, hoping that you will give the very greatest publicity to all I am writing. The American Consul-General in Seoul has sent cables to the American Government on the subject but I have grave doubts whether the Japanese have allowed them go through intact. Hence I am sending you a rather lengthy statement of the situation.

Korean Insurrection—Its Origin

On the afternoon of March 1, an insurrection broke out simultaneously in many parts of Korea, taking the Government almost completely by surprise. On January 22 the old ex-Emperor Yi passed away at his palace in Seoul. The circumstances of his death were very peculiar, which led to the report getting out among the people that he had committed suicide in order to prevent the consummation of the marriage of his son, Prince Kon, to the Japanese Princess Nashimoto. This wedding had been scheduled for about Jan. 29, or one week after the death of the ex-Emperor. The Prince had formerly been engaged to a Korean girl but this engagement was forcibly broken off when the Prince was taken to Japan some years ago. The father of this girl is said to have died at almost the same time and under the very same peculiar conditions attending the ex-Emperor's death (so-called apoplexy) and again it was reported that suicide had been the real cause of death. These circumstances have powerfully affected the people throughout the whole country, and the old ex-Emperor, who had done everything a good ruler should have done while he ruled, became a

glorified and worshipped saint in his death.

As you doubtless know, disaffected Koreans in America, Hawaii, Manchuria, China and Japan have kept up a constant agitation against Japanese rule in Korea ever since their occupation of the peninsula. About a month ago, some of these men came secretly to Korea and organised committees to begin a movement for establishing independence. Their work was quiet and effective. Their plan was to begin a "passive revolution." No one (even Japanese) was to be harmed. No property was to be destroyed or injured. A persistent passive agitation was to be instituted and continued until success attended their object. If they were beaten or imprisoned or even killed, they were to take their punishment without complaint. Nothing was to be done to bring reproach upon the name of the Koreans or their movement. And I want to say here that up to the present time, we have simply had to marvel at the restraint the people have shown under all the oppression and suffering they have had to endure.

Wilson Has Big Influence

The Peace Conference, too, has had a powerful influence upon the present insurrection. President Wilson's fourteen principles are all well known here among educated Koreans and the principle of "self-determination," naturally, has made a strong appeal to them. By means of a passive revolt the leaders believed that they could demonstrate to the Peace Conference that Korea was not being ruled at the present time by a power which Koreans wanted or believed in. In other words, by means of a passive revolt they would demonstrate that they had not in the past been granted the privilege of "Self-Determination."

At the same time, in some way, a report gained currency that the Peace Conference has sent a special delegate to the East to examine into Eastern and especially Korean affairs to report to the Conference. The Koreans were very anxious, therefore, that this delegate know how bitter was the feeling here against the Japanese. I can account for this report only in one way. Several weeks ago it was reported in our papers that Mr. John Jay Abbott, representing large American banking interests was coming to the East to investigate financial conditions in China. The Koreans evidently believed that he was a representative despatched by the Peace Conference to investigate conditions in Korea.

Another peculiar report which gave impetus to the movement included two parts. First, it was reported that the Peace Conference had decided to adjourn permanently on March 28. Second, that unless Korea did something before that date and obtained a hearing from the Peace Conference there never would be another opportunity for it to do so. I cannot account for the first of these in any way. The second was due again to misunderstanding. The Koreans believed that every political "sore" and difficulty throughout the whole world was to be "aired" and rectified at the Conference. And they also believed that this conference was to settle all these questions now for time and eternity. They believed that after the Conference adjourned no adjustment of national boundaries or sovereignties would be possible. Hence this was a critical, a most critical time for all oppressed races.

Certain Conditions Not Generally Known

Foreigners whose residence has been in the East, but outside Japan proper, are generally well acquainted with Japanese dealings with other nations. The same method of intrigue, deception, browbeating and force have been followed in China, Formosa, Manchuria, Korea and recently in Siberia. The people who have been so unfortunate as to cross their path have invariably suffered. But in all this they have been adepts at "pulling the wool" over the eyes of those who come to the East for a "sight-see." We foreigners who live here are discredited because we do not laud to the sky this miserable business of deception. We condemn it and have condemned it, but without avail. Today I believe our day has come and we must speak again.

Japan's occupation of Korea has been one long story of "putting the best foot forward." The Japanese have built fine public buildings, school buildings and roads. They have introduced improvements in agriculture. They have introduced afforestation on a large scale. They have done scores of other things to benefit the country. For all these they are to be commended, and highly commended. We do not criticise them for what they have done, but I have never heard a Korean catalogue their grievances nor can I give them all. But the following are facts so well known and so contrary to justice and right that they are a terrible indictment of Japanese rule in Korea:

(1). The country is ruled by the most autocratic government in the world. There is no appeal from its decisions or laws to the Parliament in Tokio or to the Emperor. The Governor General is as absolute as was the Tsar in the balmiest day of Tsardom. This militarism forbids and prohibits every expression of freedom. It denies to the Koreans innumerable personal rights, some of which are enumerated below.

(2). The Japanese Government in Korea has been a brute force. Not one ounce of love has been shown. People are ruthlessly shot down and killed. For the smallest offenses they are imprisoned for long terms. It is a rule of brute force untempered by even the smallest bit of love.

(3). The Government has denied the Koreans the right of petition or appeal. The very act of discussing or presenting an appeal has constituted treason. Even conversation is listened to by hired spies, to find who is thinking freely and one indiscreet expression has sent scores of men to prison for years of imprisonment.

(4). Although the Korean people is homogeneous, possessing a single spoken language, a literature and authentic history extending back thousands of years, the Japanese are denying to them the right to use their own language in their own schools. They have tried to destroy their histories, especially parts which tell of past difficulties between Korea and Japan. They have proscribed large numbers of Korean literary works because they have words, phrases or thoughts which are objectionable to the Japanese. And in the place of these they wish to make young Korea speak only Japanese, read Japanese made histories of Korea, and read and study Japanese literature. In other words on the one hand by means of the Japanese language they have tried to assimilate the Korean people; while on the other they have never shown them a ray of real love to draw the two peoples together naturally.

(5). The Japanese claim that the Koreans are treated just the same as the Japanese now; that there is no discrimination of races. But how idle the claim! As just one example of this, Koreans are unable to study in the same school with Japanese because the Government provides special schools for Japanese and special schools for Koreans and the two kinds are totally different. Graduates from Korean primary schools cannot enter the Japanese middle schools. Graduates from Korean middle schools cannot enter the Japanese higher schools.

(6). Koreans are discriminated against in all official business. A few important offices have been given Koreans but there is always a Japanese underling who has power to veto his chief's acts. There is no representative council of state. There is no way by which they can obtain a hearing from the Parliament in Tokio except through the Governor General who reports everything from his own point of view. Practically speaking, the Koreans are denied a share in the Government.

(7). In land matters again, gross injustice is and has been done the Koreans. Waste crown lands have existed here for ages. During the Korean rule these were rented to Koreans and the rent was used to pay the expenses of State. Today these are being taken over by the Government as Government lands on the ground that they are to be sold or disposed of regularly. But the sale or lease is always to Japanese. The dispossessed Koreans have in scores of instances been the occupants of these lands for generations, but nevertheless they are driven out. No renumeration is given. They must go.

(8). Koreans have largely been denied the privilege of traveling to foreign countries. Passports have largely been denied regardless of the reasons for travel, or have been tardily issued as to constitute prohibition.

These and many other conditions exist and have existed for these ten years and there seems to be no intention on the part of the Government to correct them. Korea has not been held and administered for the benefit of the Koreans, but for the benefit of the conquerors. Koreans are in bondage so hard and unendurable that insurrection must break out continually in the future. The amalgamation and assimilation process is at an end. Bitterness between the two peoples is daily growing more pronounced. The passive revolution if continued long must develop into forceful resistance.

Rumor Of Japanese Trick Causes Agitation In Korea

A letter received here from a British lady in Korea tells of a rumor which is causing widespread agitation among the Koreans. The rumor is to the effect that numbers of Japanese hooligans are being shipped to Korea, dressed in the costumes of the natives of that country, their mission being to cause disturbances for which the Koreans shall be blamed and given capital punishment. The letter also tells of two British women, school teachers near Fusan, who were imprisoned for two days because of efforts to get their students to return to school.

'Hello, Hawaii!'

"We may be skinny but we are built for speed," said Miss Pearl Jardinere, and in those words she about sums up the show, "Hello, Hawaii!" As far as the plot went it was so skinny that you could hardly see it, in fact it quite disappeared before it had run twenty minutes, but the speed with which all the items came and went was so fast that it beat most of the speed limits set down in Municipal Bye-Laws, and when the whole performance was over you were so breathless that in sheer enjoyment you quite forgot what it was all about and just joined in the general verdict that it was a jolly good evening's entertainment.

Most of the walloping petrol was supplied by Miss Pearl Jardinere. She is just great. Her gags not only catch the audience every time but they also keep the players on the smile, so much so, that we all seem to enter into the slap-bang humor of the production and laugh and applaud. That eccentric dance of Miss Jardinere and Willis West simply brought the house down. The couple had to stop for want of breath, and the applause at last subsided because most of us got quite hoarse.

Next to this turn the "Charlie Chaplin Walk," splendidly put over by Hazel Boyd, got the house on the bend. It was a remarkably clever bit of caricature work which deserved the repeated encores that it got. Myrtle Dingwall has a beautiful voice and in her solos delights everyone. Messrs. West and Horley helped the comedy some. Robert Ryles was fine in the nice looking juvenile lead. I would like to mention everyone else, but enough to say that it was standing room only, and that with various topical and tropical hits the show scored a big hit. The Banyards are in for a big season. They put over just the peppery and snappy show that Shanghai likes.

Tonight the same program.

DOMINO.

Last 'Cross-Country' To Be Run Tomorrow

Harriers To Follow Final Paper Trail Of Season In Kiangwan District

The Shanghai Harriers' Club's last cross-country chase of the season will be held tomorrow when the runners will go over a 3-mile course in the Kiangwan district. The start will be from Hongkew Park pavilion at 3 p.m. and both fast and slow packs will take the field.

Local runners are reminded that entries for the 10-mile open road race to be held March 29 close next Monday. Several fine prizes go to the winners and a large entry list is hoped for.

SHARE ASSOCIATION SUES FORMER CHAIRMAN

Brings Action in British Supreme Court For Tls. 10,259, Alleged Misapplied

Another case interesting to local sharebrokers came up in the British Supreme Court yesterday when action was begun before Sir Havilland de Sausmarez by the Shanghai Sharebrokers' Association against Mr. J. A. Hayes.

The action claims damages to the amount of Tls. 10,259 on allegations of breach of trust by the defendant while chairman of the Committee of the Association in 1918 in that he "procured the misapplication of and misapplied" certain securities which were the property of the Association. The securities included shares and debentures of the Telephone Co., Country Club, Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., and Hall and Holiz, Ltd., which it is alleged were placed in the hands of Mr. F. J. d'Almeida, then a member of the Association, for his personal use. The claim also includes a check for Tls. 1,500 from the Association funds. The defense is that the securities were ordered turned over to d'Almeida after consideration by the committee men and most of the resident members, to tide him over the December settlement, which he could not meet, the defendant applied that Messrs. J. M. S. Burr, A. Lyons and E. H. Shibbeth, being three of the five present members of the committee of the Association, and Messrs. M. J. Nathan, M. David and A. J. Harger, all of whom were signatories of an undertaking of indemnity undertaking to indemnify the plaintiff company and members of the committee against all consequences of the act, be served with summons requiring them to appear and show cause why they should not be made parties. This application was granted by the court.

There was a lengthy discussion when the case was called as to the propriety of a court officer entering the Shanghai Club for the purpose of serving a writ on a member, Mr. D. McNeill, counsel for the defendant, having raised the contention that no writ had been served on his client. Mr. d'Aquino, acting usher of the court, was called and said that he had endorsed the writ as being served on March 13. He had gone to the Shanghai Club to serve the defendant, who would not take the writ but told the server to go to his counsel. The judge stated that he could have put the writ to him, holding out his hand in illustration, and if he did not take it, never mind. Mr. d'Aquino replied that the defendant had taken it but gave it back. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, counsel for the plaintiffs, submitted that this was service, to which the court agreed, asking Mr. McNeill if he had any objections.

"No," said Mr. McNeill. "My objection is a formal one. I think the service in the Shanghai Club was grossly improper and I think my client was right in not taking the document. I think it a gross breach, not only of courtesy between counsel and counsel, but also towards members of the club."

There was a further discussion of the matter, the court referring to an occasion when an usher had spent considerable time kicking his heels on the steps of the Club waiting to serve a member, and at the conclusion of the hearing the judge stated that there was no wish to inconvenience members of the club but suggested that some arrangement for service be made. Mr. McNeill said he would bring the matter to the attention of the Club committee.

United States Makes New Loan To Belgium

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, March 19.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Treasury Department announced today that a new credit of $2,410,000 had been given to Belgium.

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AELS
MEX. DOLLARS

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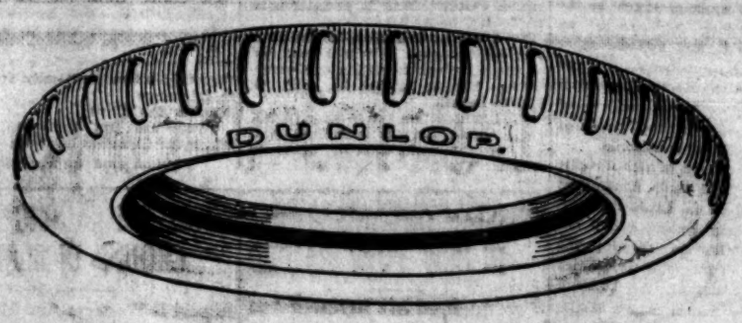

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Nanking Iron Properties Have Unsavory History

Have Long Been Pawn Of Intriguing Politicians And Concessionaires, With Japanese Syndicate Now Holding Power And Feng Kuo-chang Profiting

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, March 18.—The following account of the history of the Fenghwangshan iron properties is drawn from various Chinese and foreign sources, and is believed to present a perfectly fair record.

During the third year of the Republic, 1914, when Mr. Yang Ting-tung was director of the Mining Bureau in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, the Fenghwangshan iron deposits were discovered, and the next year Mr. Yang resigned his position, just about the time the monarchy movement started. Shortly after Mr. Yang resigned, Mr. Sze Ta'ao-chen, Director of the Lung-Hai Railway, and certain others formed a company called the Hwaning Company and obtained from the Government permits to work the Fenghwangshan deposits. Messrs. Liang Shih-yi and Chu Chi-yeh were appointed directors of the company, and an agreement was negotiated with Messrs. Okura and Co. for a loan of $1,000,000. The Hwaning Company in turn lent this million dollars to the Ministry of Finance, obtaining in exchange the Government's recognition of their agreement with Messrs. Okura. Following the failure of the monarchy movement several of the most closely implicated men left Peking. At this time General Feng Kuo-chang was Military Governor at Nanking, but had no direct interest in the mining scheme, and he persuaded two men, Tao Pao-ching and Wu Yung-chuai, to initiate an agitation against the business. These two men telegraphed to the Government protesting against the arrangement with Okura, and at the same time a second company, called the Moling Company, was formed to work the iron deposits. The members of this new company were the Nanking Provincial Assembly and the various commercial bodies in Nanking, headed by General Feng Kuo-chang.

Protests Are Effective

The Nanking people made such strong protests against the conduct of the Hwaning Company that the then Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Ku Chang-hsu, decided to cancel the Company's permit, and this was eventually done on two grounds: first, that the loan of $1,000,000 to the Government was made for the purpose of assisting the monarchy movement; and second, that the Hwaning Company's agreement with Okura and Co. was signed before the permit for working had been issued. The collapse of the monarchy movement having dispersed the people chiefly interested in the Hwaning Company, the two chief organisers, Sze Ta'ao-chen and Yung Ting-tung, were left without support and could do nothing.

The Moling Company having been formed, with General Feng Kuo-chang at the back of it, though of course this did not appear openly, Okura and Co. opened negotiations with the Moling Company with a view to making an arrangement with them similar to the one with the Hwaning Company, which had virtually given the control of the mines, when they were opened up, to the Okura Co. These negotiations were almost completed when the Okura representative was recalled and the negotiations stopped.

During this time the unrest under the last months of General Li Yuan-hung was brewing in Peking. General Chang Hsun came to Peking, and the seat of General Tuan Chi-jui's power was Tientsin. General Hsu Shu-cheng, General Tuan's principal lieutenant, informed the Okura representative, Mr. Kowano, that this iron mine business was so big that it could never be settled with the Nanking people, who were made up of so many parties, and that it would be better to arrange the business directly with the Peking Government. Mr. Kowano agreed to this and tried to make a liaison with the Tuan Chi-jui faction, and breaking off relations with General Feng Kuo-chang and the Nanking people. Negotiations with General Tuan went on until he became Prime Minister for the third time, and General Feng Kuo-chang came to Peking as Acting President. This situation made it very difficult for General Hsu to carry on negotiations, especially as he had opposition from General Chin Yun-ping (the present Minister of War), who knew of this iron deal with Okura and Co. and wanted to do the business himself. He therefore advised Mr. Chang Kwo-kan, the then Minister of Agriculture, to place obstacles in the way of the consummation of the deal. Mr. Chang finally threatened to resign rather than sanction an agreement between the Tuan Chi-jui people and Okura and Co.

Protests Are Engineered

General Feng and his friends were of course also opposed to any deal that jeopardised his company, and he tried to get the American authorities to hint to the Waichiaopu that it would seriously interfere with their interests if any agreement were made for Japanese to work this iron area. The opposition was so strong that again the Okura deal fell through; and the whole matter was left in abeyance for a time, until another party, headed by Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, whose influence was then waxing, made a secret agreement with the private representative of the Japanese Government, Mr. Nishihara, through Mr. Wu Ting-chang, ex-Vice-Minister of Finance, to build up a steel monopoly on the Yangtsze River, and the Fenghwangshan iron area was included in the agreement. About this time one of the old friends of Okura and Co., Mr. Liang Shih-yi, visited Japan, and it is believed that he made a bargain with Okura and Co. to the effect that for an unsecured loan of Yen 200,000 he would help them to get control of the Fenghwangshan area.

Send Man To Peking

When Okura and Co. ceased their negotiations with the Moling people, the latter became very angry, and sent a representative to Peking to watch their interests. This representative met some Chinese who were connected with Okura and Co., and eventually negotiations were opened up again. This representative formed the link between the Nanking people, General Feng Kuo-chang and Okura and Co., and he promised General Feng that after he had ceased to be President he should be full representative of the Moling Company, and this position General Feng holds today.

While General Hsu was in Japan recently he undertook for an unsecured loan of Yen 100,000 to use his influence on behalf of Okura and Co. General Hsu has had money from the Okura people before, but it is not known how much. It is of course not to the advantage of General Hsu that General Feng should have complete control of this business, so he has informed Okura and Co. that he is afraid that if they come to terms with General Feng then General Li Shun, Tuchun of Nanking, will oppose it. Okura and Co., however, take the view that they have committed themselves so far with General Feng that they cannot withdraw. General Hsu, therefore, does his part by preventing any sort of trouble coming from the Ministry of the Army.

Until very recently negotiations between Okura and Co. and General Feng Kuo-chang have been taking place constantly, and Mr. Liang Shih-yi is fully aware what is going on. One day Mr. Liang offered to assist General Feng, but General Feng evaded a direct answer, and the next day communicated with the Moling representative asking him to bring to him all papers and documents connected with the mine. When the representative arrived, General Feng said that he must consult with Mr. Liang Shih-yi and Mr. Wang Ko-min, whereon the representative hastily consulted with Okura and Co., and eventually advised General Feng to have no dealings with Messrs. Liang and Wang. Some very pretty intrigues followed.

Would Admit Americans

While these were going on, some interested Americans were consulting with General Feng's secretary, Mr. Sung Fa-hsiang, trying to get the development rights. Mr. Sung told General Feng that on account of the diplomatic situation it would be better to get Americans interested in it. To this General Feng replied, "This business was taken up with Okura and Co. a long time ago, and to get it out of their hands now would be very difficult, so, although the idea is good, I do not think the thing is now practicable. It is too late."

At the same time Mr. Sung tried to persuade the representative of the Moling Company to take the thing out of Japanese hands and get Americans interested in it, but did not get him to take the view put before him.

The Moling Company's petition for a permit is at present now held by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, and is shortly to be sent to the Cabinet for sanction, as it is a very important matter which the Ministry does not feel itself equal to deciding without reference to a higher authority. But before the petition can be sent to the Cabinet the old agreement between the Hwaning Company and Okura and Company must be disposed of in some way, and Okura and Company, knowing this, have sent a letter to the Ministry to the effect that they will not enter any objection to anything the Ministry may decide, provided the Ministry grants a permit to the Moling Company. The day after this letter was sent to the Ministry General Feng was informed by the American authorities that the four-Power group would lend Gold $20,000,000 to the Chinese Government for the working of the mines, by itself, to which General Feng replied, "We have settled nothing with Okura and Co. but the business concerns Chinese merchants and Okura and Co. so that it is very difficult to deal with, being absolutely private business with no diplomatic or political significance. For these reasons the American authorities should find nothing in it to which to take exception."

Present Situation

We now turn to look at the matter from the point of view of the present situation. As things stand now, both General Hsu Shu-cheng and Mr. Liang Shih-yi are under obligations to Okura and Co. The Japanese authorities have asked Messrs. Tsao Ju-lin and Lu Tsung-yu to do the best they can for Okura and Co., and if they cannot directly help, at any rate not to raise obstacles. The Japanese authorities have also given Mr. Tsao to understand that they are willing to cancel the agreement between Mr. Nishihara and Mr. Ting Chang on condition that the business be given to Okura and Co. Messrs. Tsao and Lu are so involved with Japanese matters that they have not been able to raise any objection to this proposal, and so their mouths are closed.

The negotiations between Okura and Co. on the one hand and General Feng and the Moling Company on the other are well advanced. No agreement has been signed as yet, but proposals on both sides have been fully considered.

It is understood that the Moling Company is to provide a capital of $2,000,000 purely Chinese money and will make a contract with Okura and Co. for selling iron ore, and Okura and Co. are to pay in advance for a certain quantity of ore. The profits are to be divided 50-50. The Moling Company is to build a smelting plant jointly with Okura and Co. but as a separate undertaking with a capital of anything from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000, each concern supplying half the capital, and the profits to be equally divided. The Chinese shares in this concern are to be put on the market and if by a certain time they are not taken up, then Okura and Co. are to advance the deficit, but the profits are still to be reckoned as half and half, the shares taken up by Okura ranking as Chinese shares and the profits thereon paid to Okura and Co. The responsibility for disposing of the Chinese shares is to rest entirely with General Feng Kuo-chang, and he is of course to have any of the profits of this transaction.

News Brevities

The Naval Church parade in Holy Trinity Cathedral was so much enjoyed last Sunday that it has been decided to hold another one on next Sunday. The arrangements will be the same as before.

• • •

The Russian Assembly will give a ball in the new premises at 10 Kiu-Kiang Road tomorrow evening beginning at 9:15 o'clock.

• • •

The Commercial Pacific Cable Co. announces that from April 1 charges will be collected at the rate of $0.22 Mexican equal to Francs 1.00.

• • •

The China Mail Steamship Company liner Nanking, scheduled to sail from Shanghai to Manila yesterday, has been delayed and will leave at noon today.

• • •

Mr. Charles W. Harvey, Associate General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee, will deliver an address on "What Is Christianity?" at the Sunday Service League meeting at Martyrs Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road. There will be a special musical program. The meeting starts at five o'clock and will be open to the public.

• • •

New telephone lists, corrected up to January 1, are now ready and in process of delivery, according to announcement by the company. Subscribers wishing to obtain copies immediately may do so by sending their old lists to the company's offices, 24A Kiangsi Road, in exchange for the new one.

• • •

Students of the Public School for Chinese, Elgin Road, the Ellis Kadoorie School, Shanhaikwan Road, the Nieh Chih Kuei School, Baikal Road, and the Polytechnic Public School, Pekhoi Road, will be given an opportunity to inspect the British warships in port this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Suffolk and Kinsha will be inspected and if there is time the Scarab and Woodlark also.

• • •

H. F. O. Dettmar, a German youth living at 69 North Honan Road Extension, appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of entering the Settlement without the necessary permit. He had been found wandering aimlessly on Yalu Road and would not answer questions put by the court. He was ordered detained while notification is sent to the Bureau of Repatriation.

• • •

Thomas Cook and Son have issued several new pamphlets on the Philippines, with valuable information for those interested in the islands or planning a visit to them.

• • •

A chauffeur was fined $20 in the Mixed Court for improper driving on the Bubbling Well Road. His car had collided with that of Mme. Chaumont at the corner of Hardoon Road, damaging the latter machine. Mr. Rose, appearing for the defendant, submitted that $10 was the maximum fine under the bye-laws. The Assessor replied that he was aware of the fact, but higher fines had been imposed many times. Another chauffeur was fined $10.

• • •

The issue of The Japan Advertiser of March 14 was suppressed by the Japanese police authorities because of the republishing of an article printed on page 6 copied from a London publication.

• • •

Fatty Arbuckle, American movie comedian, who toured a few years ago with the Ferris-Hartman Company of musical comedy artists, will come to Japan shortly to join a party of movie actors that arrived on the Nanking March 14, according to the Japanese press. Films featuring the famous scenic spots of Japan will be taken, it is reported.

• • •

As a result of the recent disturbances in Tientsin the enlisted men of the American Legation Guard are getting no evening liberty except under special circumstances and for specific purposes. While the men are perfectly quiet and show no disposition to be otherwise, those in authority feel that it is better to avoid everything that might touch a spark to the fire. The American and Japanese commandants are working in perfect harmony for the continued maintenance of peace and order in the city, and it is generally felt that their efforts towards this end will be successful.

• • •

Mr. W. A. B. Nichols, general manager of Fearon, Daniel and Co., was operated on for appendicitis at Dr. Fearn's hospital yesterday and was reported last night as doing well.

• • •

In mentioning the clock presented to the Victoria Nursing Home in memory of Mrs. Horace Hanbury it should have been stated that the staff as well as the committee of the British Flower Shop shared in the presentation.

• • •

The annual general meeting of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., will be held this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce rooms, 1 Yuenmingyuen Road.

• • •

Lieutenant H. G. Allen of the 10th Yorkshire Regiment, formerly of Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co., has been awarded a bar to his Military Cross.

• • •

A Chinese soldier was given one month's imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday for breaking a hole in the wall of a house with intent to burglarise the place. An accomplice escaped.

• • •

Mr. K. J. McEuen, Captain-Superintendent of the Shanghai Municipal Police, returned to his duties yesterday after recovering from an attack of influenza.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow: Capt. Douyon, Mrs. Barrie.
Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Misses Maddison, Wells, Mrs. Day.
Per I.C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow: Miss Cheppock, Mr. and Mrs. Sleveold and 2 children.

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SAYS DUTCH KEEP KAISER HARMLESS

Premier Beerenbrouck Asserts Service To Allies In Allowing Him To Stay

FORCED IN BY DECEPTION

False Tale Obtained Passage Of The Border—Will Observe Laws As To Extradition

By Walter Duranty

Paris, January 28.—A Frenchman who has just returned from a semi-diplomatic mission to Holland communicates to The New York Times a declaration of the official Dutch attitude regarding the ex-Kaiser which was made to him by Premier Ruys de Beerenbrouck, who revised his copy of the statement and authorised its publication. The Premier said:

"We are reproached for having given hospitality to the Kaiser and his son. But, to put it bluntly, these gentlemen fell like a brick on our heads. How could we act otherwise that we have done? I would like to know what any one else would have done in our place.

"You know the circumstances. On Sunday, November 10, at 4 a.m., the sergeant on guard duty at Eysden perceived the arrival of a train of automobiles. An officer of the rank of general stepped out and demanded that he be accorded passage to the Kaiser. The sergeant refused.

"Then one of the generals declared: 'Everything has been arranged with the Dutch Government and the Kaiser is expected.'

"The sergeant, as a mere non-commissioned officer, allowed himself to be overcome by this 'war lord' of high rank, and the Kaiser entered Holland.

Premier Informed After Entry

"At 9 o'clock that morning, on my return from church, I was informed by my colleague, M. Van Karneback, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that he had received at 7 o'clock a telegram from our representative at Brussels, M. Van Hollenhoven, transmitting a request that the Kaiser be allowed to pass the frontier. Almost at the same hour the commander in chief of our army received a notification from the post commander of Maestricht of the event that had occurred at dawn—that is, the Kaiser's entry. We were face to face with a fait accompli.

"What attitude were we to adopt? The Kaiser's act of abdication was only dated November 11, but on November 10 on two separate occasions he affirmed that he had come to Holland solely in the definite quality of 'a simple, private person,' of a plain citizen asking for hospitality. It was difficult, even dangerous, to refuse.

Asserts Service To Allies

"To receive him was to render a service to the Allies. The world knows now where are the chiefs of the imperial family and that they are unable to do any harm.

"This unexpected arrival forced us to seek a place to lodge the visitor. After much ado and with a great deal of telephoning we found it on the property of Count Bentinck, who has been subjected to a lot of vexation in consequence—the breaking off of long-standing friendships with Englishmen and annoyances of all kinds. His position, like our own, has been completely misunderstood."

In reply to the Frenchman's question as to the possibility and desirability of the extradition of the members of the imperial family responsible for the war, which might, as it were, mark Holland's entry into the League of Nations, the Premier said:

"I can only repeat to you what I said in Parliament: We shall act in accordance with the existing laws and treaties. But believe me, when feeling on the subject runs less high, the world will appreciate the legality and usefulness of the attitude taken by the Netherlands.

"In Germany the imperial family might have formed the center of a moral and intellectual agitation. Nothing of the kind is possible here."

Hindenburg Loyal to Kaiser

Paris, January 29.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to the Echo de Paris, is endeavoring to bring about the return of former Emperor William after the meeting of the National Assembly.

Leading German manufacturers in Westphalia are said to be interested in the plan.

The newspaper adds that the former Emperor wrote to Premier Ebert that he would accept whatever residence in Germany was assigned to him. Ebert is said to have replied that only the National Assembly would be qualified to decide the question.

London, January 29.—High school students paraded the streets of Bremen on Monday carrying black, red, and white flags. Twenty of them, when arrested, declared the demonstration to be one of respect for the former Emperor and not in favor of the monarchy, according to a Central News despatch from Copenhagen.

Amerongen, Holland, January 28. (Associated Press.)—A birthday dinner was given in Amerongen Castle last night in honor of the former German Emperor. It was attended by about twenty persons, including members of the family of Count Godard von Bentinck, the former Emperor's host, and Count Charles von Bentinck of Zuylestein and his daughter.

Among the other guests were the Mayor of Amerongen, General von Estorff, Count Gontard, the Marshal of the former Emperor's Court, and Captain von Ilsemann, the former Emperor's private secretary.

In honor of his guests, Count von Bentinck wore the robes of a Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which the former Emperor was the head.

Floral gifts for the former Emperor were still arriving at the castle today. They had been held up by a heavy snow which delayed railroad traffic.

The former Emperor and former Empress are enjoying comparatively good health and there is no indication of any intention on their part of leaving Amerongen soon.

The castle has become a hive of industry since the former Emperor induced most of his servants and some of the members of the family of Count von Bentinck to join him in the healthy exercise of sawing logs. At first he used an ordinary carpenter's hand saw and kept each log in position with his knee. Now a big two-handled saw is utilised. Herr Hohenzollern working one end while one of his assistants operates the other. Two men servants hold the opposite ends of the log firm.

The exile has such strength in his healthy arm that he is able to outdo all the others and continues at work on his end while those on the other end of the saw are continually replaced by newcomers.

A shed, which is the scene of the sawing operations, has been built against a great oak tree in the castle grounds. At one end is a pile of logs brought from the thickly-wooded estate of Count von Bentinck outside of Amerongen. The supply of wood is renewed daily.

As the logs are cut, which is done with considerable rapidity, the men servants pile them in regular heaps at the other end of the shed, from which they are hauled off to replenish the castle fires.

Chief Of Servian Peace Delegation

NICHOLAS PACHITCH.

Nicholas Pachitch, Premier of Servia, and chief of the Servian delegation to the Peace Conference in Paris, photographed at his desk in the quarters reserved for the Servian delegation in the French capital.

Land Of Lost Race Is Topic Of Lecture

Royal Asiatic Society Meeting Hears Story Of The Chatham Islands

The Chatham Islands, present residence of the two surviving members of the Maori race, are territory to a considerable extent unfamiliar to the world in general, but this is one instance where the world in general is not at fault, according to Mr. J. Huston Edgar, who read an entertaining paper on the islands before the Royal Asiatic Society yesterday.

In introducing the lecturer Dr. Stanley unblushingly admitted that he was compelled to get out his Atlas when the subject of the paper was announced. Mr. Edgar called on him not to apologise and related that when he was in New Zealand trying to get to the islands, he found that in Wellington, one of the nearest adjacent points to the group, he could find out practically nothing about them or how to reach them. When he finally did locate the connecting medium, a lone fishing steamer plying between Christchurch and the islands, he experienced a trip sufficient to discourage any amateur explorer.

The Chatham group of islands, three in number, the speaker explained, lie some 480 miles to the southeast of Wellington, N.Z., and the lost race of Maoris were probably a mixture of some immigrating Polynesian group and Melanesian stock, who fled to the islands in small numbers to escape extermination at the hands of the Maoris of New Zealand. After their experiences the use of weapons was prohibited and they lived in perfect peace on their 375 square miles of territory for many years. The islands were discovered and claimed for Britain in 1791 by Lieut. W. R. Broughton, of the brig Chatham, which was part of the Vancouver Expedition. Forty years later a couple of Maori chieftains from New Zealand traveled over to the islands, saw that they were good fishing grounds and otherwise desirable and made a report accordingly to their tribes. In consequence a foreign brig was seized and 800 Maoris landed on the principal island, exterminating about half of the 3,000 inhabitants, most of whom were roasted and eaten. Half the remainder of the Maoris perished in an epidemic of influenza a few years later.

Two Maoris survive to the present day, a man and his aunt. Having inherited the tribal rights of property, established a generation since, they are in a comfortable state. The other population of the islands consists of 200 foreigners, engaged chiefly in sheep raising; 175 Maoris and about 30 of mixed strain. The islands themselves are a mixture of mountains, lakes, bogs, forest and memories of departed races and fauna. They are surrounded by sharks and a large number of miles of extremely temperamental water. They are beautiful to look at and a lot of fine people live there, the lecturer intimated, but it is not likely that the Chathams will ever be overrun by resorters.

"MY FROAT AND MY TUMMY"

"My froat and my tummy do like these funny little medicines," said a small Cheshire boy of 3 to his mother, and the "funny little medicines" he spoke of were Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy.

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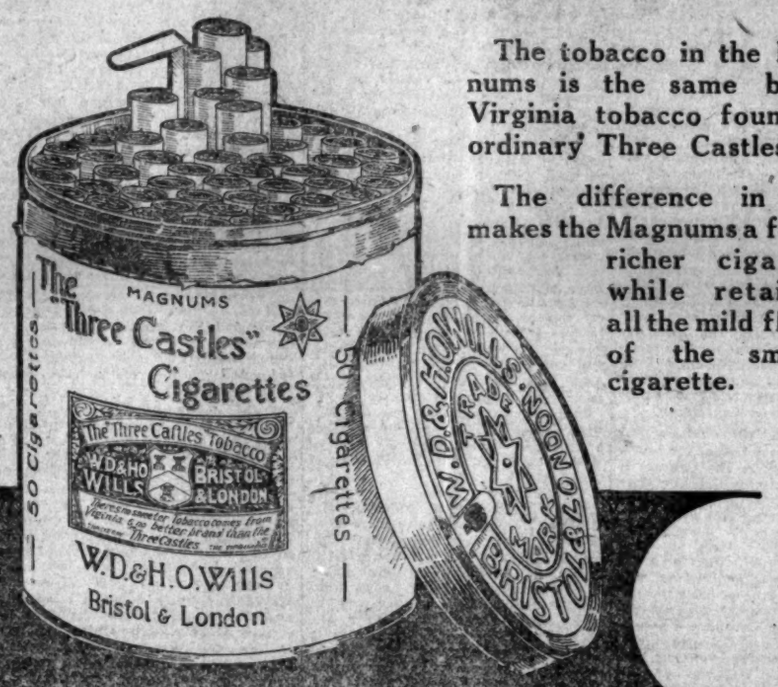

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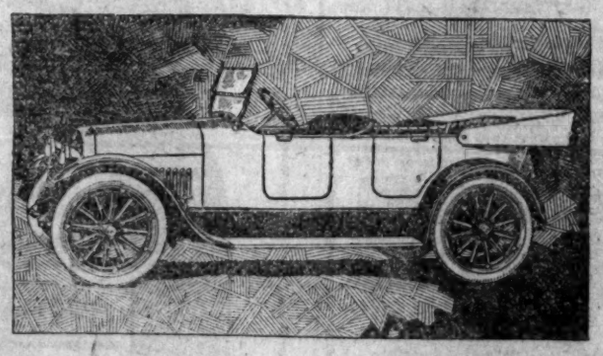

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Rowing Club	9	4	.692
Y.M.C.A. Reds	3	10	.230
American School	2	10	.166
U.S. Navy	1	12	.077

The Training School five added another win to their list last night by trimming the Y.M.C.A. Reds 45-22 at the Y.M.C.A. gym. Following are the figures:

Reds 22		Training School 45
Swenson	lf	Hsu
Starrett	rf	Tung
McCloy		
Swan	c	Hoh
Geldart	lg	Wang
Gold		
Wilner	rg	Koo

Goals from floor: Swenson, 5, Hsu, 9, Starrett, 2, Tung, 4, Swan, 2, Hoh, 8, and Wang, 1. Goals from fouls: Swan, 4 and Tung, 1.

Time—two 20 minute periods. Referee—K. T. Hsu. Timer—Hening. Scorer—Lee.

HANGCHOW RAILWAY MEN WIN ANNUAL CUP MATCH

Defeat Shanghai-Nanking Line Footballers 3-2 On Markham Road Ground

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway team won the annual football game with the Shanghai-Nanking Railway representatives at Markham Road grounds yesterday afternoon, taking the Managing Director's Challenge Cup. The score was 3 to 2 and the big crowd of spectators were treated to an interesting match.

With a strong wind at their backs the Hangchow forwards started the game with a determined attack and Manley narrowly missed scoring. Shortly afterward Chang, of the Hangchow aggregation, centered again to Manley and the first score was made. The Shanghai-Nanking players rallied strongly and in the last five minutes of play tied the score, the half ending 1-1. Hangchow scored again shortly after the resumption of play and again the S.N.R. boys came back strong, showing some clever combination play, and Bailey sent home a dazzling long-range shot. The score remained knotted until the last five minutes when Chang, after Kay had made a fine run, goaled the final point.

Mr. P. D. Sullivan refereed to the satisfaction of all. The Kiangwan Band played during the match and there were lively salvos of crackers after each score.

Rowing Club To Meet

The Shanghai Rowing Club will hold its annual general meeting at the clubhouse next Friday, March 28, at 6 p.m. Members willing to serve on the committee are requested to send in their names to the honorary secretary.

Basketball Yesterday

The basketball team from the Public School for Boys, made up of lads under 14 years of age, defeated the American School seconds yesterday afternoon by the score of 18-9. The Public School five outweighed the American School team. Levis and Rugh were the stars.

The summary:

American School (18)		Public School (9)
Parker	l.f.	Johansson
Rugh	r.f.	Moosa
Brewster	c.	Levis
Squires	l.g.	Mislia
Waters	r.g.	Mahon

Goals from floor—Parker, Rugh, 3; Johansson, 3; Moosa, Levis, 4; Mahon. Goal from fouls—Squires. Referee—Glauque. Timer—Lyon. Scorer—Weill. Time—two 20-minute periods.

Son Of Shanghai Man, Missing For A Year, Safe In Edinburgh

Lance-Corporal Guy Kliene

Lance-Corporal Guy Kliene of the Machine Gun Section of the Black Watch, son of Mr. Charles Kliene of Shanghai, who was reported missing by the British War Office a year ago, has been found. He is now in Edinburgh, having been repatriated from a German prison camp. He was captured last March when the Germans opened up their last and greatest offensive.

Young Mr. Kliene, who was born in Tientsin, decided in September, 1914, to join up with the British army. He spent three winters in the trenches and came through some of the most terrible fighting in Northern France. It was when the 51st Division of the Highlanders was overwhelmed by the avalanche of the Germans that he was taken.

During the greater part of his captivity young Kliene was employed with other British prisoners in dangerous work which exposed them to the fire of their own guns and their daily rations consisted of a taste of a vile substitute for coffee and four ounces of hard biscuits. At night huddled together with only the heavens for blanket. Several of these fell sick, were taken to unspeakable places and many died. Young Kliene, more fortunate, recovered and is now in Edinburgh.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

On account of the proposal to nullify Japan's twenty-one demands Mr. Chiang Chung-hsian, the Chinese Minister to Tokio, will return to Peking on April 1.

Mr. Chang Jui-chi, the Area Demarcation Commissioner for Shensi, telegraphed that hostilities have actually been suspended in Hungyatao, Hsiangchao, Hsinshih and Chiaokow. He said that neither General Chen Shu-fang nor General Liu Tsung-hou was in Sianfu.

Shantung citizens have petitioned the government to demand from Japan the unconditional return of Kiaochow.

Mr. Hsu Pao-heng, a member of the Presidential Secretariat, is on his way to Nanking with instructions from the President to consult General Li Shun on the peace situation.

It is learned that the War Participation Bureau will be reorganised and will form the Border Defense Bureau.

Today's Dance Program

The following program of dance music will be played by the band at the Town Hall this evening beginning at 5:30 o'clock:

1. One Step—Somewhere in France in the Lily ..... Howard
2. Waltz—Italian Night Waltzes.... Roberts
3. Fox Trot—The Clown Dance. Lake
4. Waltz—Mimi ..... Gardener
5. One Step—Fifty-Fifty ..... Smith
6. Fox Trot—My Girl of the Southland ..... Brown
7. Waltz—Youth and Beauty... McKee
8. One Step—Huki ..... Berger

A. DE KEYSER,
Conductor-in-Charge.

Co-operation With Americans Is Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

during the past year, which go to the very root of things; in which everyone of you has an interest, yet in which, without a big central organisation such as the Chamber is, you would have little or no say at all. Judged on these five questions alone I maintain that the Chamber has fully justified, and is fully justifying, its existence.

And of course there are others: minor questions, minor only in the sense that they are more particular and less general; freight, for example, engineering, sericulture, Chinese agencies in the interior, the interpretation by the Customs of the Import Tariff Rules, and others. I think that in view of the work done in connection with all these, and of the success with which British interests throughout China have been welded together, there can be no question whatever as to the value of this Chamber to every single one of us here present. And it is in that belief, and in the belief also that the great majority of you here present agree with me, that I propose now to pass from review and criticism to construction, to some of the big things that lie ahead of us.

Before doing this, however, there is an important question on which I wish to touch, I mean a pamphlet recently written on one subject of the Customs.

China's general financial position, never really good at any period during the last 20 to 30 years, has been steadily going from bad to worse helped on rapidly in this direction by the expenses incurred in civil war and the borrowings that have been rendered necessary to finance same.

Between China and financial ruin stand two monuments of efficiency, the Maritime Customs and the Salt Gabelle, both of them administered by foreigners, and both these foreigners of British nationality. The Customs Service was started many years ago. The Salt Gabelle is of recent date, but both have proved of inestimable value to China.

It is quite possible, in fact I think one might almost say probable, that into the Customs—a service at no time easy to manage—have crept methods which should, and will be, remedied.

That these exist, I have very little doubt, but that they were of such a nature as to warrant this attack on the head of the service, I refuse to believe and, in spite of the fact that the writer was a good friend of this Chamber, I feel that I must publicly condemn this unjustified attack on an Englishman whose administration of an admittedly difficult service has been no less able or disinterested than that of his predecessors.

In conclusion, gentlemen, signs are not wanting that the younger generation of Chinese business men, who have absorbed Western ideas either in the many schools provided for them in China itself, or by actual study in England or America, are at last beginning to realise that an expensive education is something to be made use of.

Foreigners in China have for long seen that it was impossible for this country to do herself justice so long as those in authority persisted in clinging to their old conservative business methods of laissez faire. Trade in minerals and metals, which should have been possible years ago, still hangs fire because of the absurd and unworkable provisions which hedge around any development of this nature.

Now, however, that the younger generation are coming along to put into practice the precepts taught them in a Western education, one begins to see evidence of real improvement.

The majority of these returned students realise, I think, that it is impossible to Westernise everything by a stroke of the pen. They are willing, even anxious, that the foreigner whose education they have so recently imbibed should co-operate with them in putting China's house in order.

In the main this question of co-operative assistance must be left to the individual heads of business concerns in the East, who will have to decide for themselves in what way they can best help along the movement which must be for the ultimate benefit of both. This Chamber, however, is naturally deeply interested in any movement which makes for improvement of our relations with the Chinese, and they can therefore rely on our wholehearted support in such matters.

This brings me to another side of the policy of co-operation. Members are aware that for the past eighteen months to two years every effort has been made by your Committee to get into closer touch with our American friends out here.

We recognise, as indeed all thinking men must, that there is more to be gained by the active co-operation of American and British merchants in China than by pursuing the old policy of everyone for himself and the devil take the hindmost.

Isn't Philanthropy

It is not for a moment to be supposed that they join us or we join them for philanthropic purposes—none of us are out here for the good of our health and we all hope to retire some day with sufficient capital to enable us to enjoy a few years rest in the old country, be it the United Kingdom or America.

This does not mean that we cannot work together, however. We can and should do so. The full weight of the Anglo-Saxon race has been thrown into the scale against the Central Powers in Europe and, being a Scotsman, I am proud to think that this weight lent by the two most disinterested parties engaged in the world war has proved sufficient to give the Allies an overwhelming victory.

Are we now going to drift apart again? I say "no," and I am confident that most, if not all, right thinking men in this community will say the same. Differences will continue to exist. We cannot always hope to see eye to eye but, and I say this with confidence, these differences are not, and should never be allowed to become, so wide that we cannot work together harmoniously to develop this country, which now awaits our assistance, along the right lines to progress and prosperity.

Report Is Adopted

The report and accounts were adopted following a motion by Mr. Johnstone, seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill.

By vote of the meeting the entrance fee was fixed at Taels 30 and the annual subscription at Taels 60. Associate members will pay an annual subscription of Taels 15. The resolution amending the rule was moved by Mr. John Johnstone and seconded by Mr. H. G. Simms.

The following were elected to the 1919 committee: Messrs. A. W. Burkill, H. E. Arnhold, A. Brooke-Smith, G. T. Edkins, H. H. Girardet, A. Howard, L. W. Hutton, C. G. Humphrys, H. A. J. Macray, E. C. Richards, H. G. Simms and A. I. D. Stewart.

Following a request from Mr. F. J. Norbury for increased efficiency of sub-committees, the Chairman announced that radical changes are to be made in the constitution of the sub-committees.

Mr. H. H. Fox, in moving a vote of thanks for the retiring Chairman, spoke in glowing terms of the work done by Mr. Johnstone.

WIRE BOARD FORMED BY BRITISH WAR CABINET

Lord Milner Made Chairman Of Body To Direct Imperial Communications

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 13.—The Postmaster-General announces that the War Cabinet has appointed a Telegraph Communications Board with Lord Milner as Chairman to deal with Inter-Imperial communications, including wireless.

Obituary

Mr. William Edward Hayward

Another death due the present epidemic of influenza occurred Wednesday night when Mr. William Edward Hayward of Messrs. Barlow and Co. passed away at the General Hospital. Deceased was only 29 years. A military funeral will be given in his honor this afternoon at 5:45 o'clock at the Bubbling Well Cemetery.

Mr. Hayward was the son of Captain W. Hayward, a well known skipper of the P. and O. line. Born in England he was educated at Donstone School and afterwards at the Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Three years ago he came to Shanghai to become master of the Public School. Toward the end of the last year, however, he joined Messrs. Barlow and Co. He was corporal of "A" Company, British, S.V.C.

At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Hayward joined the Cambridge O. T. C. and was invalided out of the army later. Mr. Hayward was engaged to be married and his bride-to-be is expected to arrive from England shortly.

MAY BAR WU CHAO-CHU

According to a Peking telegram last night, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has telegraphically instructed the Chinese Peace Delegation to Paris that unless Dr. Wu Chao-chu severs his relation with the Canton Military Government, his attendance at the Paris Conference will be impossible.

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The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket

$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 7th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 6th April, 1919.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

PRICE FOR WHOLE TICKETS: $5.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1	First Prize			$50,000
1	Second	"		10,000
1	Third	"		5,000
2	Fourth	"	$2,000 each	4,000
2	Fifth	"	1,000 "	2,000
2	Sixth	"	500 "	1,000
10	Seventh	"	100 "	1,000
20	Eighth	"	50 "	1,000
20	Ninth	"	40 "	800
20	Tenth	"	30 "	600
50	Eleventh	"	20 "	1,000
700	Twelfth	"	15 "	10,500
2	Each approximate to the First Prize		300 "	600
2	Each approximate to the Second Prize		100 "	200
2	Each approximate to the Third Prize		50 "	100
4	Each approximate to the Fourth Prize		30 "	120
4	Each approximate to the Fifth Prize		20 "	80
4	Each approximate to the Sixth Prize		10 "	40
399	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the First Prize		10 "	3,990
399	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Second Prize		10 "	3,990
399	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Third Prize		10 "	3,990
798	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fourth Prizes		10 "	7,980
798	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fifth Prizes		10 "	7,980
798	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Sixth Prizes		10 "	7,980
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of the First Prize		10 "	990
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Second Prize		10 "	990
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Third Prize		10 "	990
18	Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fourth Prizes		10 "	180
18	Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fifth Prizes		10 "	180
18	Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Sixth Prizes		10 "	180
4,780	drawn tickets		Total	$127,460

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

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WEATHER

Threats of bad weather in the northern and central districts.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 21, 1919

The Anniversary

MARCH 21st!

A year ago today civilisation was thrown into the balance. On March 21, 1918, Germany began its last desperate gamble for world dominion. Today she begs for food, a supplicant, and her enemies debate whether she shall have it or starve. It is one of the dramatic contrasts of history, an epic year.

How near Germany came to winning the offensive and with it the war and the mastery of the world we know now as we did not know then. We know now that the thinned British line at the junction point with the French was breached; that General Gough's Fifth Army was decisively defeated and virtually wiped out, and that for a time the Allied front had ceased to exist. We know that for days it was at least an even chance that the enemy would get Amiens, and Amiens meant the pinning of the British army in Northern France, while the French army lay isolated, for Ludendorff to destroy at his will.

And we know now that, even after that menace was averted by the sublime heroism of the supports on Gough's flanks and the superlative staff work of the French in rushing their reserves to the rescue, a menace equally grave arose in the second phase of the offensive, when the Germans struck in Flanders for the coast and again came within a hair's breadth of getting the channel ports and compelling the retirement of the British arms from the continent. And we know now that, even after that menace had been averted, in response to Haig's last appeal to his men to die where they stood, the third phase, against the French on the Aisne, put Paris in the shadow of the conqueror and there were grave doubts in the minds of those in high places whether Paris would not have to be evacuated. And we know now that it was not until France had offered up the last of its flesh and blood and Britain had combed its manhood and America had poured in the millions of its youth and Germany had reached its apex and passed it, not until July 18, when the silent and patient Foch finally struck, that the battle of March 21 was over, the tide had turned to victory and an epoch in history had ended—

And a new epoch begun? It is for us now, a year later, to say. That the next three months will decide as it was the three months after March 21, 1918, that decided whether the old epoch should end: the old epoch of intrigue, of lawless competition, of world spoils politics, of international anarchy and the youth of the world as ghastly sacrifice.

Without new ways of thinking we cannot have a new world. If the statesmen of the great Powers look upon the peace conference merely as the occasion for meting out punishments rather than as the opportunity for laying new foundations, then we are beginning another epoch of the old kind, rather than a new one. It is precisely on this that the issue is drawn between President Wilson and his opponents, both in Europe and America.

To his opponents the only function of the peace conference is to decide on penalties for Germany, to dispose of its possessions, to make it powerless for future aggression, to redress boundaries, to set up what diplomats like to call "guaranties of peace," guaranties such as through all modern history have proved valueless. To President Wilson and those who see with him the punishment of Germany and the drawing of its fangs, however necessary, are the less important task of the conference. The more important is to erect a world structure within which there cannot be repeated the red horrors of 1918. This does not mean only a League of Nations. For a League of Nations, devitalised by reservations and supported by lip-service, will be, as its opponents now prophesy, a house of cards collapsing under the first national pressure. More important than the name or the constitution of the world organisation is the spirit that shall inform it and underly it.

How much has that spirit changed from 1914? Among statesmen, among "men of affairs," among those who are the world's rulers, very little. Among the great masses of men, among those on whom the war cast its real burden—the present unrest throughout the western world stands for answer.

If the knowledge of how near we came a year ago to the loss of everything we hold dear as freemen is to have fruit, the public opinion of the world will not allow in April, May and June of 1919 the negation of those hopes for which we stood ready in April, May and June of 1918 to sacrifice everything—and nearly did.

Correspondence

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—I read your newspaper on the date 15th of February last in which Li Hao-chi, the Tuchun of Fukien Province, reported to Peking Government, he said that large quantities of opium are being cultivated in Changchow and its neighboring districts, which are under our military force and our military Government encourages the farmers with the hope of securing an income of several millions dollars yearly, etc.

You knows, Sir, these are not true. It is very clear Li Hao-chi wants try to build up the rumors to cause both our country people and foreigners have the bad feeling to our Southern Government and reduce our leaders' reputations.

Since Li Hao-chi came to Fukien, there were many things what he did in the results of his selfish policy, which were against the willing of people and left the troubles to country. I just suggest the opium question about him, so often I have seen and heard as selling opium and cultivating poppies in Foochow and neighboring districts which are under his military force. He said that Tungan and other district in the Amoy Circuit are contiguous to Changchow people there are also beginning to plant opium. I guess probably so because Tungan and Amoy districts were occupy by his force and not under Southern Government Contray.

After General Cheng, our Commander-in-Chief came to Changchow. In his instruction the opium was absolutely prohibited whether planting or selling or smoking and special put more attention to the plantation of poppy. Beside he instructs magistrates, he pointed many inspectors to corporate with the magistrates to prevent the farmers to cultivate the opium in the far distance from Changchow.

According Li Hao-chi's report which printed in your paper nothing could be prove and true. Such kind report was not worth for an argument or draw any attention from any kind people.

But our Chinese have the trouble so long with the opium. Fortunately the treaty of anti opium has a good result which helped by both government and people of friend nations. Therefore we have more decision to prevent this evil opium and keep it out off from China as early as we can then our people could enjoy the same happiness as other civilize people in the World.

I always respect your just words in your paper and wishing you kindly to correct for us.

Sincerely Yours.
SHU FU.

(Executive Commissioner, Commanding Office Canton Army To Fukien). Changchow, Fukien, March 8.

Advice To U. S. Soldiers

(From Stars and Stripes, American Expedition's newspaper in France)

We have noticed that in moments of stress during craps or poker, there is likely to appear suddenly amid all the fragile, shredded, pale blue banknotes, a strange-looking indestructible green bill which is finally recognised, with something of a start, as currency from a distant country called America. On such occasions, it changes hands a few times and then vanishes forever, for in every group of Yanks there is sure to be one who keeps an inviolable place in the old wallet for a cache of real money—a reserve fund never to be tapped this side of Sandy Hook. And that one has the right idea.

In the good old Argonne days, when the chance of ever returning to America seemed slim, it may have been reasonable to spend money like vin ordinaire—to scatter riotously every franc that could—at long and uncertain intervals—be pried loose from the coy and elusive Q.M. But now is the time to hang on to every one. There is no form of excess baggage which can so easily be slipped by the petulant R.T.O. There is no brand of souvenir which will make such a hit in America. Without a collection of such souvenirs, that fond dream of yours of taking a few months off when you get home will remain a fond dream.

Hold tight to your 50-franc notes. It is true that each one will buy a luger or a lot of wine or a German helmet or a couple of fried eggs. But this also is true: Each one will buy nine dollars and 20 cents.

The Peacemakers: An Historian's Warning

By Frederic Harrison
(London Chronicle)

"The League of Nations is here—it is sitting round this table!" said the "Grand Young Man of France," the President of the Peace Conference. We have all called out with one voice for such a League, such a Conference—statesmen, press, public; and we understand how momentous, how ideal, is this gathering of the Nations. But do we yet realise the vast breadth of the task before them—the intricate problems to be solved, the subtle precautions to be provided, before anything permanent can be settled? We must be patient and cease shouting whilst our delegates are at work. As historian, as an old student of diplomatics, I want to utter a word of warning as to the jungle of international dilemmas into which the Conference must plunge—very Gordian knots of that Old Europe which lay shattered on November 11 last.

Now, what is the object of a League of Nations? It is to build up a new international law of Right and Wrong—the old International Law being broken or effete; and especially to supply it with an effective sanction.

International Laws

The first principle of jurisprudence is that law implies a sovereign authority, a specific command, and a sanction, or penalty to enforce submission to such command. Hitherto, International Law, the only recognised body of rules between nations, fulfilled the conditions of a true law very imperfectly, and as to the third, or sanction, it had none at all—or none but war.

Each sovereign nation made its own international rules, and these often differed; the commands (or rules) were often vague and unpractical; and when any sovereign power defied the rules, there was nothing to stop it except the appeal to arms. What the League of Nations has to do is to form a real Federation of Sovereign Powers, to frame a definite code of common rules for international rights and duties, and then to supply a collective force that will make all nations conform to these rules.

Until there is such an organised Federation, an exact code of working rules to be observed by all, and, above all, a clear definition of the force, moral, material, and martial, by which the Federation will compel all Powers to submit to its commands—until all these three things are done, the League of Nations will remain a grand dream of idealism. These three things can be done; but they demand a vast amount of labor, and present incalculable puzzles.

Hence, nothing but the nucleus of a League of Nations is possible at first. Why no more? some may ask. In the first place because the Enemy Powers cannot be members—yet. To admit them at once would open the Alliance to confusion and fraud. Then, more than one half of the population of Europe are still in a state of chaos. Until they share in a League with us, our Conference at Paris represents but a minority of European peoples.

Defining The Nations

Before a working League of Nations can be brought to life, we must know which are really Nations. Is there such a nation as Russia—or are there several Russian republics? Is there such a Power as Turkey, or are there new nations—Arabia, Armenia, the Ukraine, Finland, the Caucasus? What is the frontier of Germany, if there is to be again any German Empire? Can the limits of Germany be defined until after the terms of Peace are signed?

East of the Rhine, from the Alps to the Urals, that is, in at least two-thirds of Continental Europe, the limits of nations are still under stormy debates—even war. Until Peace is signed and the number and the territorial limits of nations are defined, no League of Nations is possible except in nucleus. What used to be the Russian Empire now asserts itself to be a group of independent republics. What used to be the German Empire now talks of doing the like. Which is Poland? How many nations are there in the Balkans, and what are their names and their limits? Is Siberia a nation? Is India? Is Ireland?—and who are official representatives of each?

Turn to the vast change which this war has revealed in the use of submarines, of air fore, of national service, as affecting the old law of nations. The accepted rules as to "territorial waters," local sovereignty, non-combatants, capture at sea, blockade, neutral property, naturalisation, reprisals, punishment of crimes, prisoners of war, all need to be revised and developed. Something like agreement on a new code of international law must be arrived at if any League of Nations can take common action. And action is the key—the pivot—of any real League of Nations. Without coercive force it remains a mere Hague convention—only another "scrap of paper."

Subtle Problems To Solve

The coercion, says Lord Grey and all experienced statesmen, must be moral, material, and armed. Moral pressure will be powerful, but it is not enough; armed pressure is merely the old resource of war. Economic pressure involves blockade, contraband, capture at sea, neutral property, freedom of the sea, and a source of similar topics. Every diplomatist, every lawyer and historian, knows what masses of subtle problems lie in these familiar chapters of International Law. How can a League of Nations bring any force to bear on a recalcitrant until it has agreed on the rules and the conditions under which such action can be legalised?

I state these difficulties, not at all as being insuperable, but simply to warn the general public how difficult is the task that is set before the Conference. Let us not expect miracles from it. Let us not worry our statesmen with premature criticism. The Peace of Westphalia in 1648 occupied several years of negotiation. The Congress of Vienna and of Paris occupied the years 1814 and 1815, and left things far from settled. The Treaties of 1856, of 1871, of 1878, left much to be defined and undone.

Let us trust that Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Wilson are men who will do their work in months not in years, and will not leave fresh grievances to be redressed. Their work is ten times as big as that of Castlereagh, Palmerston, Bismarck, or Disraeli. And now, statesmen have behind them—not kings and cabinets—but peoples, and peoples who think.

What China Wants

The following manifesto concerning China's desires at the Peace Conference in Paris is being circulated by organisations of Chinese students abroad:

The Great War has thus ended with complete victory for the Allied cause. The entire world awaits the establishment of a new international order, conducive to a lasting peace and based upon the principles of justice and liberty, repeatedly asserted by the statesmen of the Allied countries. A world of Law and Reason must replace a world of anarchy and violence; every nation should be given a free existence, and an opportunity of free development. Such were the exalted ideas inspiring the immortal message of President Wilson of January 22, 1917; such were the lofty aims proclaimed by the English Premier in his speech of January 5, 1918.

In the very face of these new ideals, we feel ourselves justified, on the eve of the opening of the Peace Conference, to bring to the knowledge of the civilised world the aspirations of the Chinese people, and to implore the support of all, especially that of our Allies. Hence the following declarations:

I.—The downfall of Kaiserism has followed that of Tsardom. Everywhere the days of imperialism and autocracy are past. It is our ardent desire that China shall make no exception. We declare ourselves fully prepared to defend with might and main the sacred cause of our own Republic on the one hand, and to co-operate with the rest of the world for the expansion and furtherance of the ideas of Democracy on the other.

II.—In President Wilson's proposal of setting up a League of Nations, we find the meeting point of Western and Eastern civilisation, as pacifism has been for thousands of years the characteristic of the latter. We thus claim to be one of the most genuine adherents to the project of President Wilson, and we urge its immediate realisation. Our adhesion is unswerving, as our interest is profound.

III.—It is of our determined will that the privileges and territorial possession which Germany has forcibly acquired in the Province of Shantung should be unconditionally restored to us. Kiaochow, formerly torn away from us by Germany, is now in the occupation of Japan. The latter promised in her ultimatum to Germany its eventual restoration to China, but so far has not acted upon her words. May we not trust or even insist that the Allies should be fair to China who has definitely ranked herself on the Allied side? Are we expecting too much in claiming that Japan should be equally faithful to the Allied gospel of justice and right, and keep her own pledge?

IV.—During the last sixty years or so, the Great Powers have jointly or individually imposed upon China a number of treaties which vitally affect her independence and thwart her free development; such are the old treaties or conventions respecting consular jurisdiction, tariff arrangement, territorial concessions and foreign garrisons, as well as the recent treaties forced upon us by Japan, in the course of the war, notably that of May, 1915. For the removal of all restrictions and interferences resulting from these treaties, we appeal partly to the goodwill of our Allies, and partly to the assertions of President Wilson that equality of states must imply equality of rights, and that every nation should be free to choose her own way toward her development without suffering humiliation, fear or embarrassment.

The China National Defense League in Europe.
Le Comite Democratique Chinois en France.
The Central Union of the Chinese Students in Great Britain.

The Pooher Man

"We demand for ourselves declared a suffragist, emphatically, "the same right to a voice in the government of our country that men enjoy." "Pooh, pooh!" came from a man in the audience. "Yes," retorted the Suffragist, "that interjection proves the truth of the Scriptural saying that the pooher we have always with us!"

Is Tea A Tipple?

A nation of tea-topers is what we are fast becoming, according to Good Health (Battle Creek, Mich., February). The consumption of tea in the United States is really increasing at an alarming rate, as brought out by a special investigation made by the National City Bank of New York. When King Alcohol is finally dethroned, the writer tells us, we shall have to begin another campaign against tea—and while he is about it he suggests that tobacco and coffee be also placed under the ban. Not until this is done, he thinks, shall we be quite free from drug-addiction of all kinds. "Addicts" may cheer up, however; the name of drugs is legion, and when those specified are eliminated, all we shall have to do, like the guests at the Hatter's party in "Alice in Wonderland," is to "all move one place round." Says Good Health:

"Between 1909 and 1918 the annual consumption of tea rose from 115,000,000 to 151,000,000 pounds, an increase of 3½ percent per annum, or 4,000,000 pounds.

"Estimating the average individual consumption of tea-drinkers to be two-fifths of an ounce per diem, the total number of tea-drinkers in the United States is about 16,000,000, an army of drug addicts whose number is increased annually by the addition of 425,000 new recruits.

"Search for the cause of this surprisingly rapid increase of tea-drinkers has led to the discovery that the increase of tea-drinking has paralleled the decrease in the use of alcoholic liquors. It appears, indeed, that the American people are exchanging alcohol for tea. The question at once arises, Will the nation gain or lose by swapping rum-drinking for tea-tippling?

"Of course the answer must depend upon the amount consumed in both cases. A little tea would of course be less damaging than much alcohol. On the other hand, a little alcohol would be less harmful than much tea. In equal quantities, tea is decidedly worse than beer. The amount of poison in a pint of strong tea is greater than that in an equal amount of beer, not by weight, but in physiologic effect. A man could drink without showing evidence of intoxication more pints of beer than of strong tea.

"We shall not be satisfied to trade off whisky intemperance for tea-tippling. Drug-addiction of all sorts is to be frowned upon and suppressed. A tea-drunkard is a nervous wreck—neurasthenic, unsettled, depressed sleepless, inefficient, and haunted by morbid fears."

A Hero Of Passchendaele

By Arthur Mee
(London Chronicle)

He was looking at the paper, a young officer home from Passchendaele, and he was thinking of the horse he had left behind. "Three-quarters of a million horses to be sold," he read, and he said aloud, "Poor Patsy." "Who was Patsy?" I asked, and his eyes sparkled as if a friend had suddenly appeared.

Patsy—ah, Patsy! How many a thrilling mile he had ridden on his back. They had faced peril and death together. They had set out on many a fearful night for some wild ride no man knew where, searching for the missing battalion. The supplies were ready, but the transport column could not leave for any vague address, and the lieutenant would leap on to Patsy's back and dash into the darkness to find the 4th East Yorks. He would find them in an hour or two, come back, and lead his column out.

So he found them one night in the great retreat. He and Patsy had been 14 miles before they discovered the battalion and now they must ride back. They rode back briskly, with that joy of life that belongs to the rider who loves his horse and the horse that knows its rider. From the beginning of man's supremacy on the earth men and horses have been good companions, and there are horses one would rather meet in Heaven than some men this world has known. Patsy is one of them.

On they rode through the darkness, back towards Passchendaele Ridge. They came to the four cross roads and went straight on, trotting briskly until Patsy stopped dead. He had never stopped like that before. The brisk trot ended in a moment, as if Patsy had lost his power of going. His ears dropped, his head hung down. "A shoe gone," said the officer; but the groom saw nothing wrong, and Patsy stood there shuffling.

"What's the matter, Patsy?" said the man who loved his horse as a father loves his child; and Patsy, with the beauty and grace of a human creature, turned his head slowly round and looked at him. "Well, Patsy," said he, "do as you will." He threw down his reins and sat still. Patsy was free; he could do as he would; all he wanted was the "Now then, Patsy." Then he turned round trotted back a few paces, and went down the other road.

They had taken the wrong turning, on a road they had been only once before; and when they reached home by Patsy's road they found everything gone, and the enemy pressing on. The wrong turning might have led them to disaster. "You asked me who Patsy was," said the lieutenant. "Well that is Patsy; one of the heroes of Passchendaele."

New Rendering Of Old Song

A young lady at a New Year party was asked to sing. She complied, and this is what her audience made out of the song: "'Mid playsure sand palaces, tho' beam a roame, be it syerse oh wum bull, there snow play sly comb!"

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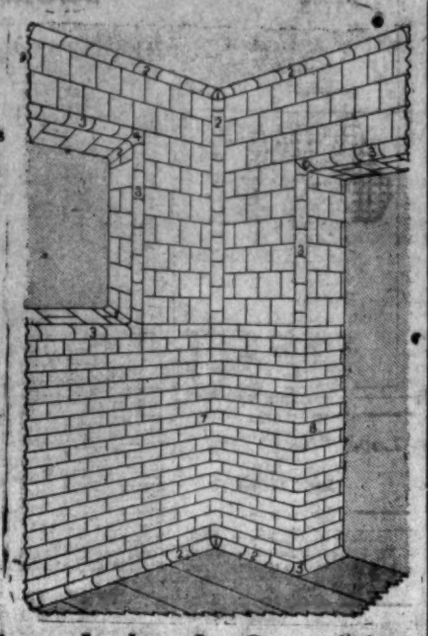

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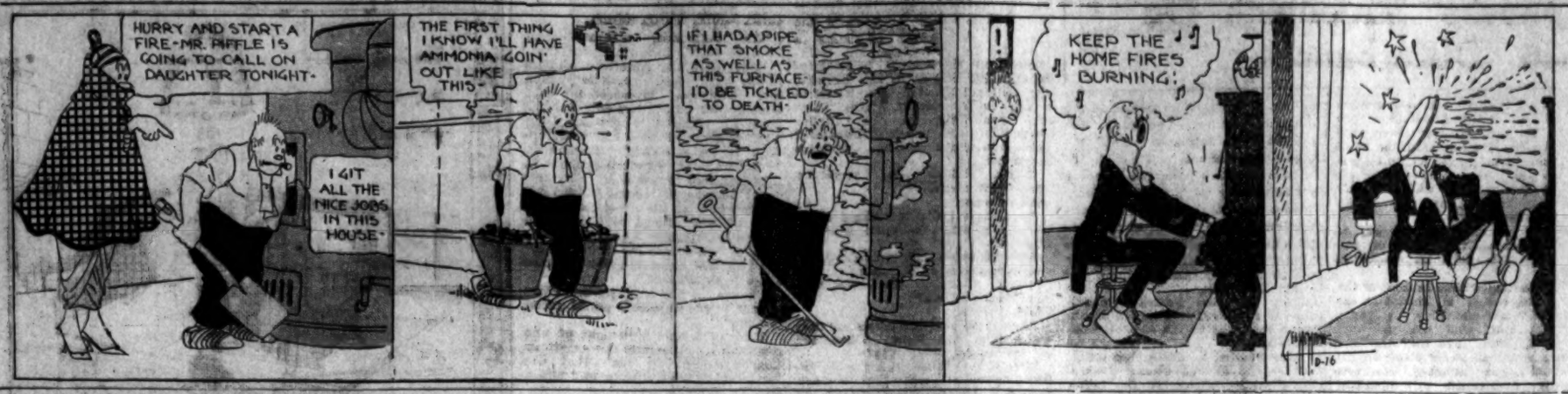
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


HURRY AND START A FIRE-MR. PIFFLE IS GOING TO CALL ON DAUGHTER TONIGHT-
I GIT ALL THE NICE JOBS IN THIS HOUSE-
THE FIRST THING I KNOW I'LL HAVE AMMONIA GOIN' OUT LIKE THIS-
IF I HADA PIPE THAT SMOKE AS WELL AS THIS FURNACE-ID BE TICKLED TO DEATH-
KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING!
GEO McMANUS
D-16

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Psychological Tests For College Entrance

A radical educational experiment in applied psychology, whose results will be watched with intense interest by institutions of learning all over the world, is announced to go into effect at Columbia University, New York, in September. It will substitute psychological tests, to measure the students' general intelligence and mental alertness, for the old system of entrance examinations which gauged only his scholarship. These mental tests for candidates for entry into the academic department of Columbia, we read in the New York Tribune, are based on the famous Binet-Simon system, an adaptation of which has already been successfully applied to applicants for the Students' Army Training Corps. Behind Columbia's move, according to the New York Times, is the conviction that "there is a considerable waste in using the expensive plant and operating force of an institution of higher education on great numbers of students who are incapable of profiting seriously by higher education." The Times goes on to say:

"Columbia will try to weed out its students before they enter by a psychological and physiological inquiry similar to that used in the selective draft and to the famous Binet tests for discovering and culling out defective children. The old entrance examination is apparently not to be dropped, but candidates for admission who can present certificates that they have done the necessary preliminary work may elect the new test instead of the examination, if they prefer."

The same paper quotes Prof. A. L. Jones, head of the University's Department of Admissions, as saying:

"In our requirements for admission to Columbia College are included the applicant's health record, his character and promise of development, and his school record, and these will be embraced in the new requirements. The most radical departure will be the entire doing away with the old-style examinations that were given to establish the applicant's knowledge of the subjects required for admission to college. This will be covered by his school record, and the psychological tests will demonstrate whether he is qualified to continue his schooling."

The details of the system to be used at Columbia are being worked out, we are told, by Prof. E. L. Thorndike, of Teachers' College, but some light is thrown on their probable character by the following information published in The Tribune:

"The text-book Professor Thorndike is using as a basis for his preliminary work is Lewis M. Terman's 'The Measure of Intelligence.' Mr. Terman is professor of education at Leland Stanford University, California, where experimental work in the mental-measuring codes first elaborated by Alfred Binet perhaps has been carried further than at any other institution in this country.

"As set forth in this volume, under the chapter heading, 'Instructions for Average Adults,' the test prospective Columbia students will have to meet in lieu of the old-style examinations is divided into six sections.

"The first consists simply of a vocabulary of more or less ordinary words—not Latin words, nor Greek, nor Sanskrit, nor anything of that sort, but plain, living English words. Altogether, there are to be a hundred of them, chosen just as they happen to come at the bottom of the columns in an 18,000-word dictionary—which presumably is a dictionary containing only the more usual words of the language.

"In order to pass this test, a student has only to give correct definitions of sixty-five of the words listed. That will mean, it has been computed, that he has a vocabulary of approximately 11,700 words. It sounds absurdly simple in comparison with the old catechism in calculus and Homer, does it not? Yet 'the vocabularly test has a far higher value than any other single test of the scale,' says Professor Terman's book. 'Our statistics show that in a larger majority of cases the vocabulary test alone will give us an intelligent quotient within ten percent of that secured by the entire scale.'

"The second task seems even further removed from the orthodox examination routine. It is made up of the reading of five fables, such as 'Hercules and the Wagoner,' 'The Fox and the Crow,' or 'The Farmer and the Stork.' The pupil then is asked to write out his interpretation of the lesson of each parable. As the Terman volume explains, this 'tests the subject's ability to understand the motives underlying acts or attitudes. It give as clue to the status of the social consciousness.' Eight points are required to attain a passing grade here, two points being allowed for each correct answer and one point for answers that show a grasp of the essential generality presented, but for one reason or another are still not wholly satisfactory.

"The third section of the test is still dealing with words. It presents sets of abstract terms, such as laziness and idleness, poverty and misery, character and reputation. The student's task is to define each pair so as to bring out the essential contrast, three correctly differentiated couples out of four being necessary for a pass.

"Not until all this has been done is the subject of numbers introduced at all; then it appears in an oral problem. The instructor displays a large box in which, he informs the class, are two smaller boxes, each of which in turn contains a 'little tiny' box. He follows this with a second box, only the two smaller boxes herein each holding two 'tiny' boxes. Then comes a large box containing three smaller boxes, each of which holds three 'tiny' boxes. Finally, he holds up a fourth box; and in this are four smaller boxes, each with four 'tiny' boxes within. Only half a minute is allowed for the solution of each problem, no pencil or paper being allowed the pupil meanwhile, and three of the four problems must be answered correctly if the applicant expects to enter Columbia under the new régime. Both this test and the one preceding it are said to have a large psychological significance.

"Section 5 brings forward three sets of six digits each, which are read out rapidly by the instructor. The student must repeat at least one of these sets correctly in reverse order in order to pass.

"The final requirement, after the display of a simple code, requires the pupil to construct stipulated messages according to its terms. Or, as an alternative test here, two twenty-eight-syllable sentences may be read out, the applicant being required to repeat one perfectly in order to become acceptable. Another alternative final test presents problems which will bring out the student's comprehension of physical relations, the object in every case being to demonstrate the extent of the applicant's ability to direct his attention inward and evince steadiness of purpose.

"For so-called 'superior adults' more difficult tests have been drawn up, but if a boy can pass the set listed the Columbia authorities declare that he is sufficiently alert, sufficiently well balanced, to satisfy Columbia. Previous scholastic education, or lack of it, does not so much matter any longer. The boy who can pass that complete test satisfactorily, they say, can very quickly 'coach up' on the regular subjects so as to be able to take his place in good standing in the university—or in the larger world outside, for that matter."

Photograph Sent Over Wires

A service for sending pictures by telegraph has been instituted by the Associated Art Studios of New York for the Salt Lake City Herald.

The first picture sent was a portrait of Edith Hyde, winner of a recent beauty contest. The message conveying this picture was sent at 7 p.m. and was received and a cut made in time to appear in the 11 o'clock Monday mail edition of the paper.

The system is the invention of Le-Roy J. Leishman of Ogden, Utah. A couple of years ago he completed apparatus for transmitting pictures over a wire directly from a print, but it did not live fully up to expectations.

Transmission By Code

Most of these methods for direct transmission have been interfered with by induction of the electrical current, so Mr. Leishman set to work along a new line and hit upon a scheme of reproducing one's features alphabetically.

In this the photograph is enlarged and then the important points on the subject are plotted.

The scale is measured off along the length and breadth of the picture.

The exact location of each point on these imaginary meridians is denoted by caballistic combinations of letters. These combinations, in aggregations of five letters, are then telegraphed like an ordinary code message to Ogden.

The apparatus there looks like the phonograph in its youth, with cogwheels and a disk cylinder and switches. The actual reproduction is made on a plate of soft material, according to descriptions sent East, by a needle actuated to correspond with the letter groups so that it would follow the curves, angles, lights and shades of the original.

This plate is then photographed and a plate and engraving made in the ordinary way.

During the last month the Salt Lake Herald decided to establish a pictorial service of this kind from New York, and after the paper communicated with Mort Burger, manager of the Associated Art Studios, one of his artists, Miss Nellie V. Stevens, mastered the system in a week, devoting her spare time to it.

Then, as the first picture was to be printed out West last Monday, she began work on Sunday afternoon on a portrait of Miss Edith Hyde, who had just been flashed over the country as the winner of the beauty prize at the artists' ball. The whole process of incorporating her in the alphabet and telegraphing her occupied about four hours. Tuesday the subject was James Waugh, the blinded soldier, whose mother offered her eyes for him.

The picture of Miss Hyde, at ordinary rates, would not cost more than $5, which was estimated as the usual cost.

Mr. Burger said that he intended to instrust artists to handle this service in the various large cities throughout the country.—*The Fourth Estate.*

Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

I had to rite a Essay for school this week & it all had to be about Grate Generals of Histry. I asked Pa to help me rite it.

Grate Generals, sed Pa, that is a hard subjeck to give a little shaver like you. It even maiks me think, sed Pa, to reemember all the grate Generals. Well, sed Pa, taik yure pencil & put down Hannibal, sed Pa, & then Pa toald me to rite this:

General Hannibal of Car-thage, sed Pa, was born in Hannibal, Missoury. His father was Mayor of the town & naimed the littel boy after the town. Wen Hannibal was a littel boy he threw a dollar acrost the Missoury River & sumbody found it in Saint Louis, sed Pa, & started the Saint Louis Baseball Club.

What in the world are you telling that child? sed Ma. You must be feeling vary humerus tonite, sed Ma.

I was only fooling, sed Pa. Taik another sheet of paiper, Bobbie, & I will give you the inside dope. Genral Hannibal was born in Carthage, sed Pa, the son of poor & honest grocers. When he was a boy he led all the other boys in thare sports, running away from skool, etc.

He had to study Latin & he hated it, sed Pa, so he got sore at the old Romans & sed wen he grew up he wud lok up the men that started that langwidge & maik them sorry thay spoak. Yeers laiter he led a grate army acrost them Alps & caim neer taiking Rome, only he was defeeted in the grate battel of Bunker Hill beekaus Grouchy dident cum up in time with the Reserves.

Bobbie, sed Ma, yure father is not feeling well tonite, I think it wud be a good idee if you got the Encykopeedy, sed Ma, & you can rite yure essay rite from that. Other riters have did the sam, sed Ma, & why not you? Pay no moar attenshun to you noabel sire, sed Ma, or in a minnit he will be telling you he was a frend of Hannibal.

Then Ma toald me all about Hannibal & how he was so braiv & noabel, & how he was loved in Carthage excep by sum aldermen & supervisors that was Gitting Theirs.

When you grow up, Bobbie, sed Ma, reemember that it was Steddy Purpose & Steddy Cour-age that made Mister Hannibal the grate leeder he was. He made up his mind, sed Ma, & nothing cud evver turn him from his course.

He was like Pa, wasent he? I sed.

He was different a littel, sed Ma, Yure noabel father maiks up his mind offen enuff, sed Ma, but not allways along the rite lines. Fur instens, sed Ma, it is hard to swerve yure daddy wen he thinks the Minnit men need him down town of an eevning. But he is a deer daddy jest the saim, sed Ma, & we are vary fond of him, eeven if he isent a grate man like Hannibal.

Was Hannibal as strong as Pa, I asked Ma.

Much stronger, sed Ma, the men in those days lived out of doors & got tuff & stringy, like gorillys, sed Ma.

You under-rate me too much, sed Pa, you forgit my yeers in the pineries of Wis-consin.

Them yeers was under-mined a littel by the fineries of New York, sed Ma, & San Francisco & Chicago & Boston, etc. But I am sure, deerest, sed Ma to Pa, that if you had lived in them stern times you wud have been eeven grater than Hannibal.

You are rite, sed Pa, you are a brainy woman, sed Pa, & I am glad you got the vote.

Which Spot?

Arizona Joe, the animal hunter and trainer, was telling an after-dinner story:

"Old Bill had charge of the animal tent; among his pets was a leopard. He was a bad leopard, too, and gave Bill no end of trouble. One day I went away to arrange some business. While I was having dinner a telegram was handed me. It read: 'The leopard has escaped. Prowling about town. What shall I do?—Bill.'

"Bill was one of those fellows who had to have explicit directions to do anything, even in an emergency. He was always afraid of making a mistake.

"'Shoot him on the spot,' I wired. I forgot all about the affair until about two hours later, when I returned to the hotel, and another telegram was handed me. It proved to be from careful, conscientious Bill, and asked:

"'Which spot?'"

His Preferenec

A group of Scottish lawyers were gathered round a brew of toddy one evening. The conversation turned upon a question of pronunciation.

"Now, I always say neether," one of the lawyers said, in discussing the pronunciation of the word "neither."

"I say nayther," remarked another lawyer. Turning to a third, he asked: "What do you say, Sandy?"

Sandy, whose head was a little muddled by too many helpings of toddy, woke up from a gentle doze. "Me?" he said. "Oh, I say whusky."

Whateley's Wit

Many stories have been told of the wit of Archbishop Whateley. On one occasion he asked a candidate for admission to Holy Orders what was the difference between a form and a ceremony. The candidate having racked his brain for an answer without success, the Archbishop explained, "The difference is this—you sit upon a form, but you stand on ceremony!" Once, at a gathering of clerics, he put the question, "Why do white sheep eat more than black ones?" And, there being no correct reply, though several attempts at a solution were made, the Archbishop himself gave the answer: "Simply because there are more of them."

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Official Japanese Statement On Tientsin Disturbances

The Japanese authorities in Tientsin have made an official statement giving their version of the riots in Tientsin last week. The statement, given below is taken from the North China Star, which comments within brackets on the arguments put forward by the Japanese. The statement follows:

We publish below statements made by the Japanese authorities in an effort to justify their attitude on Wednesday night. The statements are so obviously an effort to crawl out of a bad hole that we have had difficulty in treating the matter seriously. As the statements only reached us at a late hour yesterday afternoon we have not had time to do justice to the opportunity of pointing out all of the inaccuracies. We have made comments as we went along rather than print the statements and follow them with an article giving our readers an opportunity of comparing the two versions.

It is rather obvious to most that the Japanese expected trouble Wednesday night as they were the aggressors in the affair of Tuesday night in which four American soldiers greatly outnumbered were unmercifully beaten up.

They therefore went out prepared for trouble. So far the American Military Authorities have discovered nothing that would lead them to believe that many American soldiers other than the picked American military police were in the vicinity of the fracas. It must be borne in mind that the two men found in the Japanese Police Station were of this force and absolutely free of any signs of having been drinking when found. We can only believe that the Japanese mob expecting trouble and being prepared for it managed to get what they were looking for.

American Corporal Attacked

Certainly the Japanese troops made no effort to control the Japanese civilians. The American Corporal discovered in the cell at the Japanese Police Station gave evidence to the effect that upon coming out of the door of the Kuang Ming Theater he was felled by a blow on the head, grabbed by four Japanese soldiers and marched to the Japanese Police Station, the Japanese soldiers gave Japanese civilians every opportunity to abuse him.

The next night the Japanese were prepared for a repetition of the affair and only upon the arrival of Annamite troops were the few American Military Police at the Empire Theater saved from being treated as their comrades were on the previous night.

We do not claim that American soldiers are never known to start trouble or to meet it half way but we do claim that the actions of responsible Japanese civil and military officers has been such as to leave a doubt in our minds as to sincerity of their effort to prevent trouble.

Heretofore American soldiers used to frequent licensed houses of Korean girls in the Fuki Hutung in the Japanese Concession. In the vicinity of these houses American military police, who are really ordinary soldiers, have been stationed. In spite of the presence of the military police, disturbances occurred frequently. At 8 p.m. on 11th inst. three drunken American soldiers came into conflict with some Japanese which resulted in five Japanese and two American soldiers being wounded, as well as two Chinese policemen of the Japanese Concession and one member of the American military police. Four American soldiers were arrested and taken to the Japanese Police Station, and upon the demand of the American authorities, they were immediately turned over to them.

[The facts of this case are—that two or three American Soldiers were set upon by Japanese—one American Military Policeman happening along took the soldiers into custody upon which a mob of Japanese assaulted. Then two or three other American soldiers coming along at about this time were involved in this mix-up—which soon assumed fairly large proportions ending up with three or four Americans being put into hospital.]

Say Men Sought Revenge

Some of the American soldiers misunderstood the nature of the disturbance, believing that they had been assaulted by Japanese civilians. This seems to have inflamed the Americans and to have incited them to take revenge. Irrespective of the fact that an order had been issued by the American Commanding Officer forbidding American soldiers to enter the Japanese Concession, and in spite of the fact that American Military Police and been placed in several places in the French Concession not far from the boundary between that Concession and the Japanese, American soldiers somehow found their way into the Japanese Concession.

[In view of the Japanese attitude the American Commander placed the Japanese Concession out of bounds, and to make sure that no American soldiers would or could get into the Japanese Concession.

The American Military authorities have been unable to find any evidence that would lead them to believe that any American soldiers were actually in the Japanese Concession Wednesday night. And they have investigated this thoroughly.]

Reports Alleged Attacks

1. At about 10:15 p.m. about ten American soldiers appeared in front of the Tientsin Hospital in Kotobuki Road where they threw off the hat of Mr. K. Futami, a clerk of the Tientsin Godown Company. When he bent down to pick up the hat he was knocked on the head with clubs from behind and he was bruised and wounded. One of the wounds was two and one-half inches long. He became unconscious.

[Did Mr. Futami become unconscious only upon hearing of the length of his wound?]

2. At about the same time in front of the official residence of the commanding officer of the Japanese troops in Asahi Road, Mr. F. Sugimoto, who was carrying a flower vase, was surrounded by twelve or thirteen American soldiers and was assaulted with sticks. He dropped the flower vase which broke. He ran south on Asahi Road and turned to the left to Matsushima Road. The American soldiers pursued him and he with difficulty escaped by running into the barber shop "Hnikaraken."

[Was Mr. Sugimoto on his way to place flowers on the grave of the Americans the Japanese hoped to kill?]

3. At the same time in front of the Kato Yoko, which is located at the corner of Asahi and Miyajima Roads, Mr. T. Yonawa, who had just been purchasing some fruit and who was walking north on Asahi Road on his way home, was attacked. He was suddenly surrounded by American soldiers, three in front of him and five behind. He was beaten on the head by clubs. He tried to run north on Asahi Road but seeing about ten soldiers in that direction, he turned and ran south. He was severely wounded on the head and he bled freely. His wounds had to be stitched.

[Perhaps Mr. Yonawa would have been more successful in his attempt to escape had he not paid so much attention to his compass.]

Case Of Mr. Goto

4. Mr. S. Goto, an employe of Hua Shung Kung Su, at about the same time, was walking south on Asahi Road. When he came between Kajitsu Yoko and Toa Tobacco Company, he noticed thirty or forty American soldiers blockading the streets. He was quite surprised and attempted to escape, but suddenly an American soldier threw a club at him and he was wounded on the skull. His wounds had to be stitched.

[Why should Mr. S. Goto be surprised. Didn't the entire Japanese community know that the American soldiers were bound to retaliate? According to Mr. Kamei's statement of March 13 "The boyish spirit of the American soldier caused them to seek reprisals." He admits that there was something to be "reprised."]

These incidents occurred in the Japanese Concession. Another group of American soldiers were waiting, apparently with the purpose of assault, for those Japanese who were coming out of the Kuang Ming Theater.

[The Japanese evidently believed or tried to give the impression of believing that every American soldier was only present to assault poor defenseless Japanese. How does it happen that the Japanese Military kept 150 men under arms all day and night in anticipation of this American "revolt" for four days previous to the actual "outbreak"?]

5. Mr. S. Sugawara who came out of the theater during the performance at about 10:20 p.m. noticed groups of about twenty-five or six American soldiers. Suddenly five or six of them assaulted him with clubs and he fell down. One of the American soldiers struck him on the shoulder and loins. They kicked him on the shoulder. Bruised and wounded he is now in the hospital suffering from concussion of the brain.

[We must admit that for a man suffering from concussion of the brain, Mr. S. Sugawara has a splendid power of description.]

Mr. Inui Describes Attack

6. About 11:10 p.m. Mr. T. Inui, 60 years old, left the Theater after the performance was over, noticed a group of American soldiers. He turned toward the Oriental Hospital. He saw three American soldiers in front of him. He felt uneasy. He stopped. Another American soldier appeared from a dark alley and struck him three times on the head. After he had fallen, they gave him another blow. His head was wounded.

[Mr. Inouye's error was in not continuing to the Oriental Hospital as he originally intended.]

7. At about the same time, Mr. K. Goto came out of the Kuang Ming Theater, ten American soldiers struck and injured him.

[Mr. K. Goto should have stayed in the Cinema especially after the experience of Mr. S. Goto.]

8. Mr. K. Dan, who heard of the incidents in front of the cinema and who went to the rescue of his friend, was assaulted by two American soldiers and got hurt.

[If it had been Mr. Dan K. the friends would surely have been rescued.]

The Americans insist that the disturbances started in the French Concession, but actually, there was no fighting at the beginning. The fact is that the Japanese were unexpectedly attacked first in the Japanese Concession and afterwards in the Kuang Ming Theater, from which many Japanese came unsuspecting that Americans were waiting for them.

["But actually there was no fighting in the beginning." What is meant by this? Do the Japanese authorities wish to infer that there was real fighting until they brought their troops in to back up the mob?]

How could the Japanese be unexpectedly attacked when they had expected a row for four days?

These two facts incited the Japanese populace. The Japanese for the purpose of rescuing their countrymen, caused a disturbance and that in three places, viz.: first the boundary line between the Japanese and French Concessions; second, in the vicinity of Chinese houses of ill fame in the French Concession; and finally in the vicinity of the Kuang Ming Theater. In the fracas, one American soldier, who misbehaved in the Japanese Concession to the French Concession, was taken to the Japanese Police Station. Another soldier was seriously wounded. Two Japanese, Messrs. M. Kondon and E. Osaki, were also wounded.

[What has become of this soldier? Both soldiers found at the Japanese Police Station were (admitted by the Japanese Authorities) "captured" in the French Concession.]

Previous to this, the Japanese troops, informed of the misbehavior of the American troops in the Japanese Concession and fearing danger for the Japanese, were posted in the Akiyama Road, the boundary line between the Japanese and the French Concessions. They heard the cries for help from the Japanese in the vicinity of the Kuang Ming Cinema and believing that the circumstances were urgent, turned into Rue Chaylard leading to the Empire Theater. But Japanese troops never entered into any other area in the French Concession. To obtain the consent of the French Consul-General to patrol this street, Major Uyeno was sent to the French Consulate-General. To our great regret he was unable to attain his object because the French Consul-General had already retired for the night, although he tried very hard to convince the gate-keeper of the urgency of his call. Mr. Kamei, Acting Consul-General riding on horseback for the purpose of gaining time, arrived on the scene, and endeavored to stop the disturbance. He was successful in bringing the Japanese crowd back from the French Concession to within the boundary of the Japanese Concession. He here addressed the crowd from his horse. The crowd appreciated his words and they calmed down. Mr. Kamei then rode along the boundary line between the two Concessions and saw to it that the troops did not trespass on the French Concession, except on Rue Chaylard.

[According to Mr. F. Thomas' statement in the P. and T. Times March 17 the Japanese troops went as far as Rue Verdun which is only one block from the British Concession. The French Consul-General should certainly "raise cain" with his gate-keeper for insisting that Major Uyeno did not call on Wednesday evening.

Evidently Rue Chaylard is not exactly part of the French Concession.]

Cafe Was Searched

At about midnight excited groups of Japanese saw an American soldier running toward the Empire Cafe, and they thought that he had entered the cafe. It is very regrettable that a search was made of the cafe by 2 or 3 Japanese civilians. But the fact that no Japanese soldiers entered the cafe may by ascertained from the witnesses of the scene.

[Were these the crowds that Mr. Kamei talked to in the previous paragraph. We mean the ones "he was successful in bringing back from the French Concession to within the boundary of the Japanese Concession." The Japanese Authorities need not feel that it was regrettable that only Japanese civilians searched the Cafe. Two of the three were noticed to be armed so that they were almost as good as Japanese soldiers.]

Soon after Mr. Kamei visited the American Consulate-General to discuss the situation with Mr. Heintzleman. Unfortunately he was away. Mr. Kamei then returned to the Japanese Consulate-General. There he found an American soldier, already mentioned, had been arrested in the Japanese Concession, and had been detained by the Japanese police. He also found Captain Landreth who came to obtain the American soldier. It was the intention of the Japanese Acting-Consul-General to release the soldier immediately, but he thought it better to wait until the populace quieted down. He also considered it more convenient to make the release after his interview with the American Consul-General. He temporarily refused the demand. He went out again with the purpose of seeing the American Consul-General and the American Commanding Officer.

[Mr. Kamei was very arrogant to Captain Landreth and said in true melodramatic style, "If I must make charges against these American soldiers through the American Consul-General, you must address any communications you have to make to me through the American Consul-General (or words to that effect.)

Why did he go out to see American Consul-General after sending two Americans to get the American Consul-General?]

Affair At Police Station

During his absence the American Consul-General came to the Japanese Police Station and demanded the release of the American soldier. Here a most regrettable misunderstanding occurred; the American Consul-General got the impression that the Japanese Police Inspector made false replies to his questions.

[Naturally the American Consul-General came while Mr. Kamei was out, as Mr. Kamei went out to see the American Consul-General after sending word to him to come to the Japanese Police Station.

It certainly was regrettable that the American Consul-General got the impression that the Japanese Police Inspector was lying, but there is a limit even to the credulity of the American Consul-General.]

The American Consul-General did not make a thorough investigation of the situation and therefore it is regrettable that he accuses the Inspector of Police of being a liar. In the first place, Mr. Heintzleman put the question immediately upon his arrival to Mr. Kaneko, the Police Inspector, Mr. Takeichi acting as interpreter. "Are there any Americans in this Police Station?" Mr. Takeichi translated this into the following Japanese language:

"Nihon Keisatsu ni toraetaru Amerikajin ariya?"

which means,

"Are there any American soldiers under arrest in the Japanese Police Station?"

Mr. Kaneko understood these words to mean as follows:

"Nihon Keisatsu *de* toraetaru Amerikajin ariya?"

which means,

"Are there any American soldiers arrested by the Japanese Police?" He instantly replied, "No."

[Perhaps if those with the American Consul-General hadn't made such a "thorough investigation" the American soldiers would not have been found and the Inspector of Police would not be accused of being a liar.

The explanation of the inside workings of the Japanese language as used to avoid answering embarassing questions truthfully is indeed interesting as well as instructive.

We would be interested to hear what happened to wreck the Japanese language when Mr. McGowan asked about the American army hat found on the floor of the Police office and Mr. Takeichi, after consultation with the Police Inspector, informed Mr. Heintzleman that it "was the hat of an American soldier who had assaulted a Japanese" and when further questioned the American Consul-General was assured that the Japanese authorities had only the hat and that the owner was not in custody. [The owner of the hat was later discovered in the same compound, locked up in a cell.]

It must here be stated that the prisoner in custody was brought to the police station not by the Japanese police but by the Japanese soldiers. Previous to this, the fact that there was one American soldier was pointed out to Captain Landreth by Mr. Kamei in the presence of the Police Inspector. Captain Landreth had come to accept delivery of the American soldier under arrest and therefore the Police Inspector did not expect the same question from the American Consul-General. It was only quite natural for him to understand the question as stated above.

[Captain Landreth had no knowledge of any one American soldier being in the custody of the Japanese. He had heard that American soldiers captured at the French Concession were in the hands of the Japanese.

Does the Inspector of Police think it necessary to give assorted answers to the same question if asked more than once?]

Consul-General's Questions

The American Consul-General then asked the following questions:

"Are there any American soldiers in the Japanese Concession?" which Mr. Takeichi interpreted. Mr. Kaneko did not understand that the question referred to the American already acknowledegd and therefore took it as meaning, "Is there an American still wandering about in the Japanese Concession?" By this time, he was in receipt of the information that all Americans were out of the Japanese Concession after the Japanese troops had turned out. Therefore he replied "No." Mr. Takeichi translated his reply into English as follows:

"There is not a single American soldier in the Japanese police jurisdiction."

This is a true statement of the situation which caused the American Consul-General to state that the Japanese Police Inspector told him a lie.

[The American Consul-General never asked if there were any American soldiers in the Japanese Concession. He asked if there were any American soldiers in the hands of any of the Japanese authorities after Mr. Takeichi had several times repeated "There are no American soldiers under Japanese Police Jurisdiction."]

After these conversations, the Americans heard some noise outside and both Japanese and Americans rushed out of the room. An American wounded soldier, it was discovered, had been brought into the compound of the police station and was lying down in front of the side entrance. This was the wounded American soldier above mentioned. The American Consul-General returned immediately to the police office and said:

Case Of Wounded Soldier

"There is an American soldier bleeding outside. You told me a lie." But this American soldier was brought into the police station at that moment. He was afterwards brought

(Continued on Page 13)

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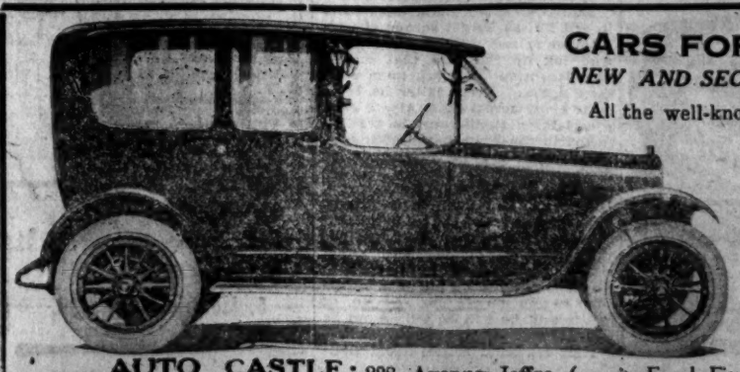

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SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1919

NOTICE

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5 p.m. to 6 p.m.

English, French, Italian and Spanish spoken.

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21714

THE SHANGHAI MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

New Lists corrected up to the 1st January, 1919, are now ready and in progress of delivery. Subscribers wishing to obtain copies immediately, can do so by sending their old lists to the Office of the Company, 24A Kiangse Road, in exchange for a new one.

GUSTAF L. OBERG,
Secretary & General Manager.

Shanghai, March 20th, 1919.

21731

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

The following are the Race fixtures for 1919:—

SPRING RACE MEETING—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th, 6th and 7th May. (The First Bell on each of these days will be rung at 11.30 a.m. prompt). Saturday, 10th May (Off Day) when the First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. prompt.

AUTUMN RACE MEETING—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the 10th, 11th and 12th November. (The First Bell on each of these days will be rung at 11.30 a.m. prompt). Saturday, 15th November (Off Day) when the First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. prompt.

EXTRA RACE MEETINGS.

1st Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 22nd March

2nd Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 29th March

3rd Extra Race Meeting,
Monday, 21st April (Easter)

4th Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 17th May

5th Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 4th October

6th Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 11th October

7th Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 22nd November

The Stewards may postpone or abandon any of the above extra race meetings at their discretion.

The First Bell for the extra race meetings will be rung at 1.30 p.m. prompt.

For the Spring and Autumn Race Meetings, the Loong-fei Gate will be closed on Race Days.

For the extra race meetings the Loong-fei Gate will be closed only while races pass that entrance to the Public Recreation Ground.

The Race Club's Entrance to the Public Recreation Ground will be closed on all the above dates.

Race Badges for Members, their Wives and Daughters for the year 1919 have been issued. Members who have not received same are asked to notify the undersigned without delay.

Non-Members may obtain Grand Stand Tickets if nominated by a Member.

Price....$3 each for each Race Day.

No FREE Grand Stand Tickets for Ladies will be issued.

Applications for Grand Stand Tickets must be forwarded to the undersigned before noon on each Race Day for which they are desired. Payment must accompany all applications.

The issue of any Grand Stand Ticket may be refused without reasons being given.

Single Day Badges of Admission to the unreserved part of the Enclosure for each Race Day may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., or at the Gate.

Price ..... $1 each.

All Race Badges and Tickets must be worn visibly. Non-observance of this rule will result in challenges by the Club's officials.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

21705

Commercial Pacific Cable Company

NOTICE

Currency Charges on Cablegrams

Senders of cablegrams to America, etc., are hereby notified that from the first of April, 1919, until further notice, charges will be collected at the rate of $0.23 Mexican, equal to Franc 1.00.

J. D. GAINES,
Superintendent.

Shanghai, March 20th, 1919.

21722

NOTICE

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB

ANNUAL General Meeting will be held at the Club house on Friday, March 28, at 6 p.m.

Members willing to serve on the Committee are requested to send in their names to the Hon. Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE.

21724

SOAP WORKS

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21469

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:—

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 9, 1919, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1918, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 19, 1919.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.
A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.
E. D. H. FRASER,
Consul-General for Great Britain.
V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.
J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.
THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for the United States of America.
J. H. DE REUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.
G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.
JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,
In charge of Cuban Consulate.
H. A. WILDEN,
Acting Consul-General for France.
T. KNUDTZON,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.
HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.
JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.

21696

PREVIOUS CONCEPTIONS DISCARDED

In an address to the Society for the Study of Inebriety, Dr. T. B. Hyslop F.R.S., said:—"I have in many instances attributed mental and physical defects to parental alcoholism, but I must now confess that after careful consideration of the data so much discussed by members of the Eugenics Laboratory, I have endeavoured to discard my previous conceptions and have sought diligently for an instance of defect which could honestly convince me as being due solely and entirely to parental alcoholism.

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Shanghai Race Club

1st Extra Race Meeting, SATURDAY, 22nd March, 1919.

THE RACES WILL COMMENCE at 1.30 p.m. PROMPT.

The public can obtain admission badges from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., or at the Gate.

Price ..... $1 each.

Grand Stand tickets giving admission to the Grand Stand and Members' Enclosure may be obtained through Members.

Price ..... $3 each.

Payment must accompany applications and must be forwarded to the undersigned before noon on Saturday, 22nd March, 1919.

MAFOOS and SERVANTS BADGES.

Members are asked to notify the undersigned of their requirements without delay.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

21704

The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-fourth Ordinary General Meeting of The Shanghai Hotels, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14 Kiukiang Road, on Tuesday, the 1st April, 1919, at 4.30 p.m., when the Report and accounts for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1918, will be presented.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th March to the 1st April, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. BURROWS,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 19th March, 1919.

21700

LOST

A Draft, No. 54, for $150., issued by the National Commercial Bank, Hankow (漢口興業銀行), on the 3rd day of 2nd moon, (March 4, 1919) in favour of Mr. Kan Tsze-Ming (簡子銘), has been lost in transit. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the said Draft, as its loss and cancellation have been declared at the Bank concerned.

KAN TSZE-MING

Shanghai, March 20, 1919.

21718

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

Head Office: MONTREAL.

Figures for 1918. Gold Currency

Assets	$97,620,378.85
Increase over 1917	7,460,204.61
Income 1918	21,651,099.69
Increase over 1917	2,362,102.01
Surplus 1918	8,027,378.55
Profits allotted to policyholders, 1918	1,546,607.16
Paid policyholders, 1918	9,768,564.28
Increase over 1917	928,318.86
Total paid policyholders since organisation	78,862,881.15
Assurance issued and paid for 1918	51,591,392.04
Increase over 1917	3,779,824.56
Assurance in force 1918	340,809,656.13
Increase over 1917	28,938,710.42

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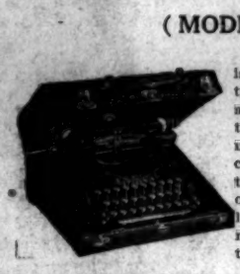

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21735 M.23.

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21684

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21717 M. 23

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21723

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21689 M.21.

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MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSEBOAT, wanted to hire, from April 17 p.m. to April 23 p.m. Replies to Liddell, Municipal Council Secretariat.

21737 M.23.

HOUSEBOAT wanted for hire during Easter Holidays. Apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS, stating terms.

21721

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SHOP, and rooms with board, to let; accommodation for table boarder. Apply Swiss Butchery, Broadway.

21729 M.23.

EUROPEAN family in Western district are prepared to take lady or gentleman paying guest. Select locality, with lawn. Apply to Box 358, THE CHINA PRESS.

21727 M.23.

TO LET, with board, excellently furnished airy rooms, single or en suite, with private baths and balconies, facing south, vicinity Race Course. All modern conveniences. Cuisine under foreign supervision. Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.

21726 M.23.

TO LET, by private neutral family, Quinsan Gardens, furnished rooms with board, all comforts. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 333 THE CHINA PRESS.

21665 M.23.

TO LET, two-roomed apartment, with housekeeping arrangements, for bachelors or couple. Very high-class. Also one office. Apply 1, Szechuen Road.

21418.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FOREIGNER, aged 25, seeks situation in large foreign firm to supervise Chinese staff. Exceptionally good Chinese scholar. Apply to Box 359, THE CHINA PRESS.

21730 M.23.

RUSSIAN lady (from Petrograd), speaks little English, desires occupation (without salary), where she can increase her knowledge of English. Completd 8th class gymnasium. Reply Box No. 362, THE CHINA PRESS.

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge shorthand and typing, seeks position. Can assist in general office work. Willing to start with moderate salary. Apply to Box 352, THE CHINA PRESS.

21714 M. 22

POSITION WANTED by a young lady as a steno-typist (beginner). Apply to Box 339, THE CHINA PRESS.

21676 M.23.

EXPERT lady steno-typist desires position with a reputable American firm for half-day work. Apply to Box 330, THE CHINA PRESS.

21653 M. 21

EXPERIENCED analytical chemist (Chinese), possessing good knowledge of metallurgy, wishes position; moderate salary expected. Apply to Mr. Yung Chia-zai, 31 Kiangse Road.

21553 M.23.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new building, 14 Canton Road, on ground, first and second floors, from April 1st; divided to suit tenants. Apply premises.

21507

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

21439

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET for eighteen months, in Yangtszepoo, a furnished house of six rooms, with bathrooms, dressing rooms and verandahs, facing south, very cool, quiet neighborhood, inexpensive rent. Apply to Box 353, THE CHINA PRESS.

21716 M. 23

TO LET, detached furnished house, French-town, end June to middle September, six rooms, mosquito curtains throughout, tennis, garage, about 5 miles from Bund. Cool, open country. Ten minutes walk from nearest tramline. Or advertiser would consider taking in a married couple or two bachelors during above period when his wife will be away. Apply to Box 347, THE CHINA PRESS.

21708 M. 22

MOKANSHAN house to let, or for sale. Rental for season, $160. Discount to missionaries. J. W. Crofoot, Pont Ste. Catherine, Shanghai.

21710 M. 22

TO LET, 170C Bubbling Well Road, Tls. 90 per month. 34 Seymour Road, Tls. 125 per month. 21 North Honan Road, Tls. 50 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.

21701

TO LET, 450-E Avenue Joffre, six-roomed residence, all modern improvements. Rent Tls. 60. Apply on premises.

21614

TO LET, 111 Avenue Road; six-roomed, detached corner residence, tennis lawn, garage, stabling, immediate occupation. Apply premises.

21604

TO LET, excellent eight-roomed residence, with garage and tennis court, on Yates Road, from April 1st. Rent Tls. 140. For further particulars and permission to inspect, Phone, Central 3234.

21506

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road (at Seymour Road). Excellent residence for small family, four large rooms, several small ones. Now vacant. Open for inspection; will renovate. Apply on premises.

21416

APARTMENTS WANTED

GENTLEMAN (American) desires room, or room and board. Please state terms and nationality. Apply to Box 351, THE CHINA PRESS.

21715 M. 26

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one four-cylinder Bébé Peugot runabout, in good condition and running order. For particulars, please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., Garage phones: West 1202 and 1213.

21732 M.23.

FOR SALE, Saccharine, cotton piece goods, commercial code books, caustic soda, carbon black, aniline dyes, hydrosulphite, one engine 240 h.p., one alternator dynamo 150 K.W. Apply Chino-Siberian Commercial Co., 6 Foochow Road, phone 562.

21698

FOR SALE, house-boat in excellent condition, teakwood hull. Price Tls. 2,000. Owner leaving for home. Apply to Box 349, THE CHINA PRESS.

21711 M. 21

WANTED, second-hand kerosene motor-boat of 7 to 10 h.p. Apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.

21720 M. 21

FOR SALE, very cheap investment property, Tls. 14,000 cash, balance can remain on mortgage, rent Tls. 8,000 per annum. Ten foreign residences, three years old, in French town. All modern improvements. Full price, Tls. 20,000 less than can be produced for now. For further particulars, address to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

21436

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 20, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 4/7 = Tls. 4.36
@ exch. 72.7 = Mex. $6.00
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 109 = Tls. 91.74
@ 72.7 = Mex. $126.19
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.4
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 278
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1870
Native Interest ..... Tls. .06

Bar Silver ..... 47½d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London .....Fr. 26.14
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G. $4.76⅛

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/7
London ..... Demand 4/7⅛
India ..... T.T. 305½
Paris ..... T.T. 596
Paris ..... Demand 599
New York ..... T.T. 109
New York ..... Demand 109½
Hongkong ..... T.T. 68½
Japan ..... T.T. 46⅜
Batavia ..... T.T. 266
Singapore ..... T.T. 51⅛

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 4/8
London .... 4 m/s. Cdts. 4/9
London .... 4 m/s. Docy. 4/9½
London .... 6 m/s. Cdts. 4/9⅛
London .... 6 m/s. Docy. 4/9⅜
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 627
New York ... o/d. Docy. 110½
New York .. 4 m/s. Docy. 114½

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles
Roubles 1,625 ..... = Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... = Mex. $8.50

Customs House Exchange Rates For March

"	1 @ 609½	Francs	6.79
"	0.81 @ 111½	Gold	$1
"	1 @ 46½	Yen	2.42
"	1 @ 15	Rupees	3.92
"	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
"	1 @ —	Roubles	—
Hk. Tls. 3.83 @ 4/3½			£1

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 20, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Almas Tls. 8.50
Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.75
Butes Tls. 0.90
Trams "B" Tls. 76.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 10.90
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 10.70 June
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 21.50 June
Langkats Tls. 25.75 cash
Langkats Tls. 26.00 March
Langkats Tls. 27.50 June
Langkats Tls. 26.25 cash
Shanghai Docks Tls. 139.00 July
Shanghai Docks Tls. 131.50
Shanghai Docks Tls. 132.00 cash
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 88.00

Unofficial
S.M.C. 7% Debs. 1917 @ Tls. 97.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.75
Tebongs Tls. 16.00
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 235.00 April
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 185.00 June
Langkats Tls. 26.00 cash
Langkats Tls. 27.50 June
Langkats Tls. 26.25 March
Shanghai Docks Tls. 140.00 July
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 92.00 June
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 22.50 June
Oriental Cotton Tls. 73.00 June
Oriental Cotton Tls. 71.50 March

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, March 20, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.75 cash

Unofficial
Dominion Tls. 7.00 cash
Trams Tls. 76.00 cash

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, March 7.—Today's prices were:

Cotton; Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridies ..... 27.09d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 11.82d.
Cotton; Good Middling Texas 1⅛ inch staple ..... 15.96d.
Plantation Rubber, April to June 2/1
Hornsby's 8½ lb. Shirtings 24/-
Calvert's 10 lb. Shirtings 29/6
Taylor's 40s. Yarn, unquoted.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 8.—Today's Rubber prices were:

Spot: 2s. 1¾d. paid.
July to December: 2s. 1¾d. buyers.
Tendency of market, quiet.
Previous quotations, London, March 7:
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 1¾d. paid.
July to December: 2s. 1¾d. paid.
Tendency of market, quieter.
London, March 5:
Spot: 2s. 0¾d. paid.
July to December: 2s. 0¾d. paid.
Tendency of market, dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 7.—Today's rates are:

Consols, 2½% for a/c £58½
French Rentes 3% for a/c Frs. 63½
Cheques on London at Paris ..... Frs. 26.18
Telegraphic Transfers on London at New York .....G. $4.76½
Japanese 4% Bonds .....Y. 85½
Rupee Paper, 3½% Loan 1854/55 ..... R. 53½
Bar Silver ..... 47½d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market Rate of Discount (3 month's Bank Bills) 3 5/16%
Exchange Hongkong (Document Bills at 60 days) 3/1½
Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bills at 60 days 4/7½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares £101
Shells (ord.) £7/12/6
Indos (Pref.) £4/12/6
Indos (Def.) £35/10/0

Major Bros., Ltd., Meets

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of shareholders of Major Brothers, Ltd., was held yesterday noon at the offices of the secretaries, Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons, 12 Kiukiang Road. Mr. E. C. Pearce occupied the chair and was supported by Mr. G. Grayrigge and Mr. G. H. Purcell, directors, and shareholders representing 880 shares. The notice convening the meeting and the auditor's report having been read the chairman said:

"Gentlemen—I regret that the result of this year's working is not so favorable as for the year ending December 31, 1917.

"At the last annual meeting I made the statement that prospects for the current year were good, but the demand for our products fell off during the latter part of the year under review, and consequently our turnover was much smaller than anticipated.

"Working costs have gone up considerably, as has been the experience in all industries, every effort is made to work as economically as possible; the higher prices we have had to pay for coal, packing, materials, etc., could not be avoided, and these, combined with the smaller turnover, are the causes for the profit for the year under review being only Tls. 8,388.88, as compared with Tls. 23,761.01 in 1917.

"Turning to the accounts, there is not much for me to say, the loan from our secretaries has been paid off, and our overdraft with our bankers is Tls. 65,768.54 as compared with our indebtedness to our bankers and secretaries last year of Tls. 65,238.15, but our stocks are Tls. 6,027.72 higher, so that there is an improvement in our financial position of some Tls. 6,000.

"The total sum at credit of profit and loss is now Tls. 47,636.43 and your Directors propose dealing with this amount in the following manner, viz., put Tls. 20,000 to a depreciation fund and Tls. 20,000 to a reserve fund, and carry forward the balance of Tls. 7,636.43.

"In my speech last year I touched on this subject of making some provision for depreciation, although under the reconstruction scheme of 1914 our assets were so written down that there was no necessity of providing for this until 1920.

"As, however, the sum at credit of profit and loss, owing to the financial position of the comapny, cannot be used for the payment of a dividend, your directors consider it the wisest policy to open a depreciation fund now, and be prepared for eventualities.

"Our buildings, plant and machinery have, as usual, been kept up in a good state of repair and Tls. 4,203.58 spent on same charged to working account. Certain parts of our plant will, however, need a considerable overhaul very shortly, and also the various buildings will have to be painted during the coming year.

"The future of this company is, and has for some time past, been the subject of anxious thought, your directors fully realise that the demand for acids in China is not sufficiently great to ever occupy the works fully. Mr. Shengle has for some considerable time been engaged in experimental work with a view of our undertaking the manufacture of certain chlorides and sulphates, more than this I cannot say today, except that some of the experiments look promising, but our chief difficulty is the want of capital to lay down the necessary plant.

"It is again my pleasing duty to take this opportunity of expressing your directors' appreciation of the very excellent work done by our manager, Mr. Shengle, and as usual he has done all that he possibly could to further the interests of the company.

"I shall be happy to answer any questions that shareholders may have to ask."

No questions were asked, and the report and accounts as presented, were adopted; Mr. E. C. Pearce was re-elected a director and Mr. R. C. B. Fennell was re-appointed auditor.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended March 19, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1919.	1918.
Gross receipts	$38,128.29	$33,264.32
Less by currency depreciation	9,536.59	7,552.45
Effective receipts..	$28,591.70	$25,711.87
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	26.21	23.93
Car miles run.....	81,767	78,135
Passengers carried	1,734,488	1,515,243

U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 7.—Today's prices were:

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b.	74	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	80	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton...	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	28	0	0
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1s. extra in flask)	20	10	0
Antimony "Regulus" (Sellers)	45	0	0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1%).		12	1
Standard Tin (cash)	238	15	0
Spelter (ordy. soft) f.o.b...	38	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 gauge f.o.b.	31	0	0
Standard Tin (3 months)..	232	0	0

Rubber Outputs

	Jan.	Feb.
*Alma	36,000	30,000
Amherst	6,155	3,773
Anglo-Dutch	87,000	79,000
*Anglo-Java	210,000	189,000
Ayer Tawah	26,443	26,625
Batu Anam	30,473	23,775
*Bukit Toh Alang ...	19,752	13,500
Bute	15,203	15,800
*Chempedak	12,000	8,000
Chemor	22,168	19,070
*Cheng	21,160	13,595
Consolidated	56,272	51,336
Dominion	48,595	42,750
Gula Kalumpong ...	139,500	125,000
Java Consolidated...	78,000	75,000
Kamunting	30,220	20,491
Kapala	10,966	11,143
Kapayang	16,000	—
Karan	11,600	8,830
Kota Bahroe	40,647	31,968
Kroewoek	58,000	52,000
Langkat	74,032	67,543
Padang	25,500	20,000
*Permata	7,871	5,527
Pengkalan	15,946	12,389
*Repah	16,000	14,000
Samagag	22,000	17,450
Semambu	11,698	13,257
See Kee	10,854	—
*Senawang	40,214	24,813
Shanghai-Malay ...	27,932	—
Shanghai-Kelantan..	10,000	12,050
*Shanghai-Seremban.	13,854	8,189
Shanghai-Pahang ...	15,851	13,899
Shanghai-Sumatra .	73,500	64,800
*Shanghai-Klebang...	14,400	13,107
Sua Manggis	22,004	—
*Sungala	13,871	6,443
Sungei Duri	31,362	24,660
Taiping	13,504	10,561
Tanah Merah	38,000	24,200
*Tebong	82,000	60,000
Ulobri	5,832	4,736
Ziangbe	67,000	70,000

*Shortage owing to Chinese holidays, short month and wintering on every estate.

Hankow Market

Hankow, March 12, 1919.

Imports

Yarn.—There is still a keen desire to buy for near delivery at good prices but as it is impossible to obtain anything sooner than June or July no business is reported. Clearances of yarn are excellent.

Piece Goods.—The market for greys and whites is still strong and has advanced during the last week 2 to 3 percent. Dealers are keen to buy stock lots owing to short supply, and some sales have been made. Dealers are also inclined to make sporting offers for home cloths, to arrive, all of which are still far below even the present reduced prices ruling in Manchester. Dyed goods remain steady.

Exports

This market is generally unchanged everything is very quiet and not much business passing.

Bristles have advanced a little. White tallow is slightly easier. Wood oil has been bought up to a considerable extent, and the price has firmed up. Hides and goatskins are steady and firm.

Finance And Money Market

Bills were scarce and competed for by banks generally. Until the rise in rates on March 11 there was little or no demand for T. T. either sterling or yen. The rate for T. T. taels on Shanghai, Chinese market remained steady at 96.875 for foreign bankers, and closed at 96.9, buyers and 96.95 sellers. Dollars fell to 69.92 and 70¼ buyers and sellers respectively, and closed steady.

Interest: 12 percent after being 11 percent. Changsha Exchange: 26.

During the War
10,000
Oliver
Typewriters
were bought by
H. B. M. Government
for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 11 Foochow Road.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coke Coal

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

SHORT LOANS
We can arrange short loans in
AMERICAN GOLD
on approved local securities
Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
15 Nanking Road

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN
Cable Address
ASTOR
The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.
Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.
Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.
First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.
Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.
Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.
THE MANAGEMENT

CONGOLEUM
RUGS
SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

THE
Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
— Established 1851 —
begs to inform its customers that a number of open and closed cars are now at their disposal for hire
CHARGE:
Four Dollars per Hour
MINIMUM CHARGE:
One Dollar 50 cents
No special service as office-trips for tiffin-trips.
For hire of cars please
Telephone to West 1213 and 1202

Electric Toasters
Toast made on the Table
It is delicious and far better than the usual toast.
Have you tried it?
For further particulars, etc., apply to the
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. N. 2961
DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
Skin Diseases
Examination with Uretroscope
X-Ray and Diathermy

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CHUNGKING
SKINS
Born 1915 — Still existing

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.
Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

MASON & CO.
CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. OPPOSITE RACE COURSE
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3829

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Soccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.06	13.15	15.50	...	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.49
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashi ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.35	14.06	....	17.18	18.20	....
Soccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

B. Restaurant Car.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael,
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kiang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer Esq. Chairman.
E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Staebs.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Hollo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $4,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

行 業 聯 中 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	
Tsinkiangpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits ...U.S. $2,118,579.84

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.
West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Babal, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 659,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up)..... $600,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918).. $3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota-Radja	Rangoop	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

HEAD OFFICE
66 Liberty Street, New York

SHANGHAI BRANCH
15 Kiukiang Road

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents is at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Siccawei Weather Report

Thursday, March 20, 1919.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches .	30.20	30.16
Variation for 24 hrs. .	10.17	—0.10
Variation for 12 hrs. .	—0.10	—0.16
Wind—Direction	ESE	SE
Wind—Miles per hour	8.1	15.5
Temperature (Fahr.) .	39°4	51°8
Humidity	90	67
Nebulosity 0-10	8	1
Rainfall inches	—	—

19.—Fine weather in our regions. N.W. to N. squalls in the Northern and Central coasts. A rather heavy anticyclone is extending towards Manchuria and Eastern China. Low pressures system with moderate variable breezes in the Southern districts.

20.—Cloudy but fine weather. Barometer falling, out still keeping above the average. S.E. breezes.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive on Sunday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru will leave for Nagasaki, Kobe and Osaka this morning at 5.30 o'clock.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru, from Dalny, arrived at the Whangpoo Wharf yesterday and will leave for the same port via Tsingtao today at one o'clock. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at noon.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera, from Bombay, left Colombo on Tuesday and is due at Singapore on Monday, March 24. The Dunera will leave for Hongkong and Shanghai the same day and may be expected to arrive here on April 4.

The R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday at noon and is due at Woosung tomorrow morning at three o'clock. The tender with passengers may be expected to reach the Customs Jetty about 9.30 o'clock. The Japan sails for Vancouver via ports the same evening and the tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 6.30 o'clock.

The P.M. s.s. Eclypse (chartered), from San Francisco, may be expected to arrive at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf today.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking, which arrived from San Francisco on Tuesday, has delayed its sailing for Hongkong via Manila to today at noon.

The C.M. s.s. China left San Francisco for Shanghai via Honolulu and Japan ports on March 15 and is due to arrive in Shanghai about April 8.

The Barber Line s.s. Monmouth, from New York, may be expected to arrive in Shanghai about March 27.

The B.A.T. s.s. Javary, with mails from the States, is due here on March 24.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara is due to leave Singapore for Colombo and Bombay today.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
Tenyo Maru .....Feb. 19
Colombia .....Mar. 1
Stanley Dollar .....Mar. 7
Shinyo Maru .....Mar. 8
For Tacoma
Africa Maru .....Mar. 6
For Vancouver
Harold Dollar .....Feb. 26
Empress of Russia .....Mar. 15
For New York Via Panama
Bloemfontein .....Mar. 9
For London, etc.
Teiresias .....Feb. 19
Kitano Maru .....Mar. 3
Celebes Maru .....Mar. 8
Hyson .....Mar. 7
Gleniffer .....Mar. 8
Hector .....Mar. 12
Atreus .....Mar. 13
Novara .....Mar. 14
Nore .....Mar. 13
Bendoran .....Mar. 16
Inaba Maru .....Mar. 17
Pyrrhus .....Mar. 19
For Liverpool
Sado Maru .....Feb. 19
Agamemnon .....Feb. 19
Hector .....Mar. 12
For Bombay
Dilwara .....Mar. 11
For Saigon
City of St. Helens .....Mar. 8

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSITS
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will leave on **Friday, March 21**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Suiyang Maru**, Capt. S. Kusakari, will be despatched from Nisshin Kisen Kaisha Pootung Wharf on **Friday, March 21**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, March 21**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Fengyang Maru**, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, March 22**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting**, Captain A. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, March 22**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyung**, Captain W. McIlwains, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachi Maru**, Captain T. Honjio, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Monday, March 24**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kutwo**, tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on **Monday, March 24**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on **Tuesday, March 25**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, March 21**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, March 21**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tamsui**, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on **Friday, March 21**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwangse**, Captain J. D. Milne, will leave on **Sunday, March 23**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Koboku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Monday, March 24**, at ——— The steamlaunch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 3234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, March 25**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinming**, Captain Mackernion, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan**, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, March 22**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Pakhoi**, Captain W. C. Cowan, will leave on **Saturday, March 22**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Choshu M.**, Captain N. Kamizawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Monday, March 24**, at——The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.** The Bund Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Tuesday, March 25**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4**, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.—The Str. **Alps M.** Capt. T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the No. 5 Buoy on **Tuesday, March 25.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 & 4235.

MARSEILLES.—The Str. **Luzon Maru**, Captain D. Iamigumi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of **Mar.** at ——— For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Str. **Andes Maru**, Captain S. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **April.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE, CALIANG at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU. & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on **Tuesday, April 8.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices m st accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru**, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Thursday, April 17.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment at ——— on the same day. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar. 22	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 29	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 1	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 1	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 2	—	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	R.D. Co.
Apr. 4	—	Tacoma	Justin	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
Apr. 6	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 8	—	Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 8	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 15	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Apr. 17	—	Tacoma, etc.	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 26	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 27	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 28	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
May 3	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 6	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 9	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 17	—	Bancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 24	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar. 21	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 22	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 25	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 28	—	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Mar. —	—	Kobe	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 26	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 1	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 29	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 2	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Paul Lecat.	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

———	—	Marseilles	Luzon Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 22	—	London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 31	—	London, etc.	Kamo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 1	—	London	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 3	—	London	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 5	—	Liverpool	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 6	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M.
Apr. 8	—	London	Cardiganshire	Br.	Glen Line
Apr. 9	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 14	—	London, etc.	Nellore	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 14	—	London	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 17	—	London	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 22	—	London	Carnarvonshire	Br.	Glen Line
Apr. 22	—	London	Carmarthenshire	Br.	Glen Line.
Apr. —	—	London	C. of Bristol	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. —	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. —	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May —	—	Marseilles	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May —	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 1	—	London	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
June —	—	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar. 21	D.L.	Hongkong	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 21	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 21	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Mar. 21	—	Hongkong & Manila	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 21	D.L.	Swatow	Yusang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 22	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 22	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Chi	B. & S.
Mar. 22	D.L.	Swatow	Upolu	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 23	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Kwanse	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 24	—	F'chow, K'lung & Takao	Suma Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 25	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 26	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 27	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 4	—	Hongkong via Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 9	—	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar. 21	D.L.	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 21	1.00	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Mar. 21	—	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Mar. 22	—	Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 22	D.L.	Antung	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 22	D.L.	Tsingtao	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 22	noon	Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Pakhoi	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 24	—	Tientsin & Dalny	Choshu Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 24	—	Tientsin & Dalny	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 26	4.00	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Mar. 28	3.00	Vladivostock	Pensa	Rus.	R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Mar. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Br.	H.O.S.S. Co.
Mar. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 25	D.L.	Wuhu & Swatow	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

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The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

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Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

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For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

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S.S. Ecuador	April 26	S.S. Colombia	May 3
S.S. Colombia	May 24		

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S.S. Santa Cruz	April —	S.S. Colusa	May 1

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(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON AND MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).
arr. leave
*ALPS MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi, Mar. 23 Mar. 25
This steamer will call at Antwerp
*ANDES MARU ..(15,000 tons) Capt. K. Saito, April

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.
arr. leave.
ARABIA MARU (18,000 tons) Capt. I. Hamada, Apr. 7 Apr. 8
MANILA MARU (20,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Apr. 16 Apr. 17

FOR HONGKONG
CHICAGO MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. S. Yamane, Apl. 1 Apl. 2

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).
KEELUNG MARU (3,000 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami, Mar. 23 Mar. 25
CHOSHU MARU ..(3,000 tons) Capt. N. Kamizawa, Mar. 22 Mar. 24

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).
SUMA MARU ..... (3,000 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu, Mar. 23 Mar. 24
*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
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Empress of Japan	Mar. 22	Empress of Russia	Apr. 19
Empress of Asia	Mar. 31	Empress of Japan*	May 6
Monteagle†	Apr. 8	Empress of Asia	May 10
Empress of Russia	May 3	Monteagle*	May 31
Empress of Japan	May 17	Empress of Russia	June 6
Empress of Asia	May 24		

†Monteagle calls at Moji
*Monteagle and Empress of Japan proceed direct to Hongkong.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

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SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

S.S. "NANKING" .....APRIL 6th
S.S. "CHINA" .....APRIL 27th
*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" .....MARCH 20th
*S.S. "CHINA" .....APRIL 9th
*S.S. "CHINA" does not call at MANILA.

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	Tons		
KITANO MARU	16,000	Capt. M. Nakamura,	March 31
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	April 14

AMERICAN LINE

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FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	April 1
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	May 9

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	March 25
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	April 1
YOMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	April 8

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	March 22
KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	March 26
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	March 29
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Ozaki,	April 2

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	April 29

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. M. Nishimura,	Mar. 26

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidau,	April 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Nishimura,	Mar. 26
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. M. Yamazaki,	April 23
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. E. Cope,	May 21

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CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 8.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	
23.45	11.12			arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	19 50
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	17.00
24.00	11.25			arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.53
19.35			524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	16.45

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	21.15
6.55	9.55	11.40		arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	18 55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.30	15.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	10.33	8.47	11.56
19 57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Taianfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
	:		220		:				8.
6.00	22.28	20.31	—						
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Taianfu	arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
12.27	3.47	0.38		dep.	Taianfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.47	4.02	0.48	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	8.39	0.02	12.38
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	dep.	Liucheng	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
	:		420	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
5.40	9.00	4 57	—		:				10.
11.26	13.02	8.38		dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.			20.50
11.51	13.20	8.40	523	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	23.29	19.00	15.20
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.53	14.55	14.09
20.08	18.55	13.0(	631	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	19.46	14.35	8.27
				arr.	Pukow	dep.	16.48	10.50	6.40
							15.30	9.20	

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0		dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193		arr.	Shanghai-North	dep	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line							Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	18.00 d. Lincheng a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Tsiningchow d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	19.08 a. Tsochuang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Official Japanese Statement On Tientsin Disturbances

(Continued from Page 8)

into a room in the police station and, for the treatment of his wounds, assistance from the Japanese Union Hospital was telephoned for. It seems that the Americans suspected that the soldier had been left lying in the compound, but as a matter of fact, his presence was discovered as soon as he was brought in. He was not left outside and on the pavement for any length of time. And very little time elapsed between his being brought into the room and his being taken to the hospital. The Chinese police of the Japanese Concession laid down the wounded soldier in the compound after he was delivered by the soldiers in front of the police station, before notice was given of the fact to the higher authorities.

[The Japanese did not rush out of the room. One American discovered the nearly naked soldier lying on the brick pavement and called upon the American Consul-General to come out and see for himself what was there. There was a large pool of partially dried blood where the soldier was discovered which more or less disproves the statement that he had been brought in. And further it was later discovered that his clothes had been in the Police Inspector's office room since before the arrival of any of the Americans, at least an hour. After many appeals for a stretcher or a cot, all of which were entirely unheeded by the Japanese, Mr. McGowan and Captain McDonnell carried the man in their arms and laid him on the top of a desk. He would have been lying on the pavement still as far as an effort on the part of the Japanese was concerned.]

Remarks

The blanket which covered the wounded soldier is said to be an American army blanket. It appears that this has caused some suspicion among the Americans. An investigation revealed that this blanket was confiscated by the Japanese Consular Court through a decision handed down last January because it was charged that it had been used in gambling. It was not evident to the Japanese Police authorities how this blanket came into the hands of these gamblers, but it may be believed that it has come into the possession of Japanese as heretofore American soldiers very often sold these goods privately.

[It is usual in civilised countries to return stolen property when the owner is known.]

This wounded soldier fired two revolver shots against Japanese crowds in the French Concession quite close to the Japanese Concession during the fracas. He escaped into a Chinese brothel. The crowds chased him inside and surrounded the house. He had removed his uniform and dropped it with bedclothes under a bed and he escaped again into a neighboring Chinese brothel, perhaps for the purpose of disguising himself. A Japanese brought a Chinese policeman of the French force and got him to open the door. Thereupon the crowd entered the house and brought out this soldier and struck and wounded him. The crowd tried to force him into the Japanese Concession. This was noticed by a Japanese military officer, who was in the street crossing between Akiyama and Fokiwa Roads. Fearing that the soldier might be killed if left to the crowd the soldiers took him and brought him to the police station. The Japanese soldiers never harmed the American soldier.

[This soldier had never been issued a pistol and has never owned one. The "ladies" of the brothel when interviewed by a representative of the North China Star testified that shots had been fired by the Japanese surrounding the house.

The American Army Surgeon in charge of the case has stated that without a doubt the wounds, some eleven or twelve in number, were caused by bayonet thrusts.]

Doctor Finds Soldier

While waiting for the doctor to attend the wounded American soldier, the American Consul-General through the interpretation of Mr. Morikawa, who had just entered, asked the Police Inspector, "Are there any more American soldiers here?" To which the Police Inspector replied, "Yes." If he had any intention from the beginning to conceal the soldier, why did he now reply in the affirmative? Then as the American Consul-General asked to see the man, the Police Inspector willingly accepted his proposal and the three above-mentioned together went to the lock-up and after exchanging conversations with the soldier, the Consul-General demanded immediate release of the soldier to which the Inspector agreed.

[We do not know why he replied in the affirmative at this late day. Perhaps be realised that the "jig was up."]

The American Consul-General then went to the Japanese Union Hospital and accepted delivery of the wounded American soldier and took him back by ambulance which was escorted by our troops as far as Akiyama Road. Meanwhile the Japanese Acting-Consul-General who was at the Astor House calling upon Colonel Wilder, returned to the Japanese Consulate-General where he found that the American Consul-General had already left for the Union Hospital. He proceeded to the hospital and conversed with Mr. Heintzleman, who was already in his car and about to leave for his house. Then Mr. Heintzleman went home.

[Why did Mr. Kamei go to call on the American Colonel after refusing to have communications with the American Military except through the American Consul-General?]

Tells Of Alleged Attack

On the 13th at about 1:30 p.m. the Manchuria Educational Mission were walking within the gate of the residence of the Japanese Consul-General in the British Concession. Mr. Kawamura, who was the last one to enter the grounds, was struck from behind by four American soldiers who then ran away. He fell down. On the same afternoon, Mr. K. Sato had a narrow escape from three American soldiers who attempted to assault him in front of the Imperial Hotel in the French Concession.

[The episode in the British Concession is one that all Americans deplore. An American soldier (not four) slapped a Japanese gentleman on the cheek.

We have no knowledge of Mr. Sato's narrow escape and therefore cannot comment upon it.]

The Japanese were under the impression that they would be attacked by American soldiers and therefore they came out in small groups for mutual selfprotection. They were then informed that there were several Americans in front of the Empire Theater to which they proceeded. Fortunately, some Japanese police and leading citizens went there with the permission of the French Consul-General and they were able to explain to the group that there was some misunderstanding. The American soldiers, who went to the theater before the American Commanding Officer had issued the order forbidding them to do so, were stopped by the American military police. The Japanese returned to the Japanese Concession. When the Acting Japanese Consul-General drove through this vicinity at about 11 p.m., he therefore was unable to see any Japanese there.

[The Japanese were under the impression that they would be attacked by American soldiers and therefore they came out in small groups for mutual self protection. They were then informed that there were several Americans in front of the Empire Theater to which they proceeded. This is certainly some confession—evidently the peace loving Japanese were afraid that they might not be assaulted where they were so they went to a place where they heard that they would find some American soldiers who might be inveigled into assaulting them perhaps. It is also evident from this paragraph that the Americans present were American military police, sent specially to keep order. It might also be noted at this point that the soldiers "captured" by the Japanese Police on the previous night were both members of the military police force of picked men, and both officers of non-commissioned rank. It might also be noted that the Japanese do not state that it was necessary on this night to call out a detachment of Annamite troops to clear the French Concession of the Japanese mob who "came out in small groups for mutual self protection."]

Concession Is Quieted

The report that all American soldiers would have to remain within barracks became public news on the night of the 14th and the fears of the Japanese populaces subsided. Everything was quiet in the concessions.

[They therefore came out in small groups for mutual self protection into the French Concession looking for trouble.]

In the editorial of the North China Star dated March 14, five points were made against the Japanese, explanations for which are now, we consider, superfluous.

[The Japanese consider them superfluous, in fact we do likewise. No "explanation" can right the wrongs of Wednesday night.]

The editorial of the Peking and Tientsin Times pointed out that this occurrence might have been avoided had extraordinary precautions been taken by the Japanese authorities. We could not have imagined that the Americans would have taken such an aggressive attitude toward us in revenge for a quarrel between drunken American soldiers and some Japanese on the night of March 11. We further did not believe that American soldiers would enter the Japanese Concession after the order had been issued forbidding it to them. We placed confidence in the discipline of the American soldiers.

Mob Uncontrolled

[The point is that the Japanese military appeared to take no steps to control the Japanese mob. As Mr. F. Thomas points out in his letter to the Peking and Tientsin Times yesterday "they were having too much fun with the foreigners to bother about what their countrymen were doing. A previous paragraph shows who the aggressors were, "Small groups coming out together for mutual protection." The American discipline was all right but a few American military police armed with nothing more than short "billies" were no match for a Japanese mob some of whom were armed with long sticks through which were driven nails, and backed up by soldiers with rifles and bayonets.]

Had Major Uyeno left his card when he called on the French Consul-General on the night of the 12th, there would have been no misunderstanding. And even while he was visiting the American Consulate-General and the American commanding officer in the company of Mr. Kamei, he still hoped to see the French Consul-General. He met the French Vice-Consul and the French Inspector of Police at the Astor House. He explained the circumstances and asked to be excused from visiting the Consulate that night. Together with Mr. Kamei, Major Uyeno returned to the Japanese Consulate-General and some American officers to effect delivery of the American soldiers. He found that the soldiers had already been released.

On March 15, Major Uyeno called on the French Consul-General and explained his visit on the night of the 12th, for which the French Consul-General expressed appreciation.

[We do not agree that Major Uyeno could have precluded the possibility of any misunderstanding by leaving cards on the French Consul-General.]

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Dalny	Kobe Maru	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Swatow	Upolu	21.90	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Antung	Ichang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chefoo	Hsinming	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow	Tamsui	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Manila direct	Nanking	11.00	..	10.00	..	..	10.30
Hankow	Suigo	..	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Manila and Hongkong	Nanking	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train						
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Tientsin	Train	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Kwanse						
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada	E. of Japan	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe,	E. of Japan	..	17.30	..	..	..	..
Japan & America	Kumano M.	17 00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	12.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Pakhoi	21.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	E. of Japan	11.00	11.00	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	..	..	A16.00	..	..	10.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	..	12.00	..	..	..	15.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangse	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Sunday, March 23.		21.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Monday, March 24.			..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Kohoku M.						
Japan & America	Chikugo Mart	19.00	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Tean	..	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
Tuesday, March 25.				..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Wingsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Wingsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Wednesday, March 26.				..	..	..	..
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, March 28.				..	..	..	..
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30

A Money orders until 3 p.m. and parcel post 2 p.m

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsinan, Tientsin, Petking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	— Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	— Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 22	—	Stasia	Am.	
Oct. 26	— Singapore	Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Nov. 2	—	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 26	—	Meichuen	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 7	—	Kanju Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Dec. 17	—	Shibechi Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 14	—	Eleperanca	Am.	
Jan. 16	—	Tanho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 16	—	Meihu	Am.	S. Oil Co.
Jan. 26	—	Bolestrand	Am.	
Jan. 28	— Japan	Santo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 30	—	Taitsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 31	— Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb. 5	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
Feb. 12	— Japan	Yoko Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 14	—	Taisho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 15	— Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Br.	M.B.K.
Feb. 17	—	Weishun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 19	— Wuhu	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 1	— River ports	Kuling	Chi.	
Mar. 4	— Japan	Unkai Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 10	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
Mar. 11	— Vladivostock	Tver	Rus.	
Mar. 11	— River Ports	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 13	—	Misaki Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar. 13	— Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Mar. 15	— Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 16	—	Bansei Maru	Jap.	
Mar. 16	—	Kwanse	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 16	— Hongkong	Bolton Castle	Br.	D. & Co. Ltd.
Mar. 16	—	Mifuku Mar	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar. 16	— London, Ports	Nellore	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Mar. 16	— Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
Mar. 16	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 16	— Japan	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Mar. 16	— Japan	Tsuruga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 16	— Vladivostock	Tungus	Rus.	Y.F.T. Co.
Mar. 16	— River Ports	Tahung Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 18	— Japan	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 18	— Foochow	Sakurajima Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Mar. 18	— River ports	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 18	— San Francisco, etc.	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 18	— Chefoo	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 19	— Liverpool, etc.	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 19	— Chefoo	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 19	— Vladivostok	Olej	Rus.	R.V.F.
Mar. 19	— River Ports	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 19	— River Ports	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 19	— Japan	Toyo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 19	— Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Mar. 19	— Japan	Shinsei Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 19	— Hongkong	Yusang	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 20	— Hongkong	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 20	— Hongkong	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 20	— Chinwangtao	Upolu	Br.	O.Thoresen
Mar. 20	— Dalny	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Mar. 20	—	Marie Barnard		
Mar. 20	— Japan	Kumanosan Maru	Jap.	
Mar. 20	— River Ports	Sufwo	Br.	J. M. & Co,
Mar. 20	— River Ports	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 20	— River Ports	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 20	— Japan	Koukai Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Mar. 20	— Tsingtao	Santen Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 20	— Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18		Sel. Caboto	It. gun-boat
			Kiangsi	Chi. gun-boat
			Litchoan	Chi. gun-boat
			Tsoutai	Chi. Cruiser
			Kansien	Chi. gun-boat
			Lienkien	Chi. gun-boat
B N B	Nov. 8		Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
	Nov. 15		Chienan	Chi. gun-boat
	Nov. 11		Fukong	Chi. gun-boat
	Dec. 21		Quiros	Am. gun-boat
8 P.	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
M M B	Mar. 6		Suffolk	Br. Cruiser
B I T			Toba	Jap. gun-boat
O D W	Mar. 6		Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
8 P.	Mar. 12		Woodlark	Br. gun-boat
O D W	Mar. 14		Palos	Am. gun-boat
2 C	Mar. 15		Elcano	Am. gun-boat
1 C	Mar. 17			

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$700
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$410 B.
North China	Tls. 130 B.
Union of Canton	$900 B.
Yangtsze	$245 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 25½ S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$175 B.
Hongkong Fire	$355
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$160
Indo-China Pref	
"Shell"	160/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 35
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 35½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$159 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 132 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 24½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 87 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$117 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 79
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 67½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$17 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 230 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 155 B.
Oriental	Tls. 70 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 177½ B.
Kungyik	Tls. 20½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 10.40 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$117 B.
Green Island	$8.90 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 26 CNI
Major Bros	Tls. 5 [B.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 115
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13½ S.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$97½ B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$6.10 B.
Weeks	$12½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.60 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20½
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.85 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6½
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14½
Kamunting	Tls. 4½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.35 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 8½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.77½ B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.75 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.90 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8 B.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.60 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.10 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Serembah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.95
Tebong	Tls. 15½ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 250 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 75 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 22
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 76 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 170

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per R.M.S. E. of Japan ..Mar. 22

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 22

For Manila
Per C.M. s.s. Nanking ....Mar. 21

For Vladivostok
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza ....Mar. 28

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per O.S.K. s.s. Arabia M. ..Mar. 22
Per B.A.T. s.s. Javary ....Mar. 24

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

At the APOLLO, Friday March 21st, 22nd and 23rd

IRENE CASTLE

and

ANTONIO MORENO

in

"THE FIRST LAW"

A PATHE PLAY

A ROMANTIC DRAMA OF TODAY

A gripping story that lays bare the heart of a women.

British Gazette——Pathe's——American Gazette

LONESOME LUKE

in

"THE TWO SCRAMBLERS"

A one reel film with Harold at his very worst.

Matinee, Saturday 4 p.m.
THE DOLLY SISTERS
in
"THE MILLION DOLLAR DOLLIES"

Matinee, Sunday 3 p.m.
CHARLES RAY
in
"SUDDEN JIM"

Olympic Theatre

TONIGHT —— TONIGHT

Friday, March 21st

BANVARD'S

All American Comedy Company

A Screamingly Funny Musical Comedy Company

"HELLO, HAWAII!"

A Musical Production full of Jaz and Ginger.

THE HIT OF THE SEASON; DO NOT MISS

HAZEL BOYD

THE LITTLE LIVE WIRE AND HER

CHARLIE CHAPLIN GIRLS

Booking at Moutrie's—Prices $3, $2 and $1

Matinee, Saturday 22nd March at 4.30 p.m

Children Half-Price

At the Victoria Theatre

On March 21st, 22nd, 23rd and Matinee on Sunday

PAULINE FREDERICK

In the famous story by

ALPHONSE DAUDET

"SAPHO"

In Five Parts

AT THE MATINEE on SUNDAY, 23rd,
WILL BE SCREENED THE FIRST TWO EPISODES OF

"THE BULL'S EYE"

BY REQUEST

"TARZAN OF THE APES" WILL BE SCREENED On Monday, 24th, FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at noon.

TOMORROW

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan will leave the Customs Jetty at 6.30 p.m.

Tuesday, March 25, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Friday, March 28, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Sunday, April 6, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 9 a.m.

Amusements

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, March

"THE MYSTERY SHIP"

15th and 16th Episodes

And also showing

The final (20th) Episode

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

Matinee, Saturday

17th and 18th Episodes

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

Matinee, Sunday

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

Final Episode (20th)

and

15th and 16th Episodes

"THE MYSTERY SHIP"

Monday Next, 24th March

"MONTE CRISTO"

First Epoch. 4 Parts

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venerial Diseases
P372 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

COTY'S PERFUMERY

The only genuine

Specially Imported

by the

Shanghai Toilet Club

Palace Hotel Building
Shanghai

21699

Shanghai Hebrew Relief Society

Purim Fancy Dress Ball

(In aid of Jewish Siberian Refugees and Local Charities)

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Thursday, April 3rd, at 9.30 p.m.

$3.00 including Supper

Tickets may be obtained from members of the Committee or Astor House Hotel.

21493

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

April 1st, 9.30 p.m.

BAL DE TETES

Given by the Russian Section of the A.W.R.A. in aid of the Siberian Relief Fund

Under the patronage of Lady Fraser, Mme. de Oliveira, Mme. de Rossi, Mme. Wilden and Mme. Grosse

Ladies will be given Three Prizes by popular votes for the best fancy head dress.

TICKETS $3.

AT MOUTRIE'S AND THE ASTOR HOUSE 21637

We invite you to the

CARLTON CAFE on Saturday, March 22nd

to see these clever colored folks from Georgia—

Lew Jones

and

Miss Claire

in their up-to-date repertoire of

Songs and Dances

They will appear during and after dinner on Saturday and Sunday

Reserve your tables: Phone, Central 2337 and 2301

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that all enemy subjects who on that date do not hold exemption certificates issued by the Repatriation Bureau are required to proceed to the first Embarkation Depot outside the West Gate (西門外黃家闕路普益習藝所第一候船所) on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, March 24, 25, 26, respectively between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. on each day, where they will remain pending embarkation. All baggage is to be taken to the Embarkation Depot at the same time. Baggage is limited to 350 lbs. per passenger as before. It has been arranged that those residing in the Foreign Settlement are to go to the Depot on March 24 and 25 and those residing in Chinese territory on March 26.

At the time of embarkation only hand baggage may be taken by passengers on board ship. All heavy baggage will be examined by the Customs at the Embarkation Depot on March 27 and taken to the ship before passengers embark. Only one piece of heavy baggage per passenger will be accessible on the voyage and this piece should be marked "Wanted on Voyage" with the labels provided in the Embarkation Depot.

General Lu Yung Hsiang,
Director of the Repatriation Bureau.

Admiral Tsai Ting Kan,
Co-Director of the Repatriation Bureau.

21706

ALMA ESTATES, LIMITED

At a Meeting of Directors held on the 10th March, 1919, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Forty-five Tael cents per share, to be paid on 27th March, 1919, to Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th to 27th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, 11th March, 1919.

21574

The S.S. "TUNGUS"

will leave Shanghai for

VLADIVOSTOCK

on the 22nd inst.

For Freight (Godown accommodation at Vladivostock guaranteed) and Passage, apply to

S. HEIMANN & CO.,
26 Canton Road.
Tel. Central 1604.

21690

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2631.

Dealer in

Musical Instruments and Music.

Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

Voelkel & Schroeder A. G.

In Liquidation

By order of the International Mixed Court dated February 25th, 1919, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of the above named concern.

Shareholders are hereby requested to send in particulars of their shares in order to compare same with the register.

Creditors should send particulars of their claims on or before March 26th.

Persons indebted are kindly requested to make prompt payment.

G. D. MUSSO,
Receiver for
VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A. G.

Voelkel & Schroeder A. G.

In Liquidation

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

An informal meeting of shareholders will be held in the offices of the undersigned on March 28th, at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of taking their views with reference to the final disposition of the concern.

Shareholders in outports may arrange to be represented by proxie.

G. D. MUSSO,
Receiver for
VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A. G.

21640

NEW ARRIVALS

Latest Fiction, Commercial Books, General Literature, and Magazines.

CHOW TZU KONG
BOOK STORE,
111 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

21712

LOST

LOST, Bill of Lading No. 93, marked ⊕ calling for 10 packages Brass Wire, Ex s.s. "Yeiko Maru," voyage No. 7 from Kobe, on the 11th January, 1919. This original Bill of Lading having been lost, the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating same, as the cargo has been duly taken delivery of on a duplicate.

TOHO-YOKO,
No. 46 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

21633

WANTED

For Daily Newspaper in the Federated Malay States, an experienced Printer and Publisher, unmarried, with knowledge of accounts. Preference given to a man with experience of Linotype.

Applications, with copies of recent testimonials, stating nationality, age and salary (in sterling currency) expected, to The Manager,

MALAY MAIL PRESS CO., LTD.,
Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.

21638

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn,-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

21357.

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn,-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Meeting Room of The Yangtsze Insurance Building, No. 26 The Bund, on Thursday, the 27th March, 1919, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 27th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

21358.

BANK NOTES

ISSUED BY THE

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai

In accordance with instructions received from the CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, all bank notes either in Dollars or Taels issued by the SHANGHAI BRANCH of the above Bank must be presented for payment to the undersigned on or before the 15th April, 1919. After this date they will be considered null and void. Notes issued by other Branches must be presented for payment direct to the respective branch.

Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Liquidator.

By his Attorney,
A. D. BRENT.

21659

The New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Second Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, adjourned from Friday, 28th February, 1919, will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 28th March, 1919, at 4.00 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st March to 28th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, 15th March, 1919.

21637

LOST

One B/L under No. 219, covering 1 case Cashmere Hose, marked

Y O
WO
Shanghai
No. 6646

The public are hereby warned against negotiating same as it has been declared null and void.

21677

TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Swedish and Japanese Treatment. Prof. I. K. SETO, proprietor, 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients treated at their residence by special arrangement. Telephone N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road. Open 12 noon to 12 p.m.

SPECIALIST

(Can Speak English Well)

Surgical and Venereal Diseases
Men's and Women's Diseases.

X Ray and Diathermy are better for nervous diseases (especially rheumatism, nervous weakness, impotency) and skin diseases.

Injections of all kinds of vaccine, serums and 1914 (606). Tests of blood.

(Japanese) Dr. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.

21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road).

Tel. North 2279.

17846

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

General Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail. (Established 1881).

A. 1284 Broadway, Shanghai

Steel hammers and pincers, shears, bolts, nuts, rivets and washers, padlocks, steel and brass locks, plumbers' tools, chains of all sizes and for all purposes, pulleys and couplings, platform and counter scales, etc.

THE SHANGHAI-SUMATRA TOBACCO CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned (No. 1, The Bund) on Monday, the 31st March, 1919, at 4.00 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, for the year ended 31st October, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to the 31st March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 14th March, 1919.

21654